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THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

A 16-PAGE MONTHLY. \$1.00 PER YEAR, POST FREE.

In forwarding to our subscribers THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL for January, 1878, at the commencement of the third volume, we would take the opportunity of thanking our patrons for past favors, and urge them to continued exertions to increase the circulation of the Journal. As it is the largest numismatic monthly published in the United States, and as it has now attained a more extensive circulation than any other paper devoted to the interests of coin collectors, we think it is for the interest and advantage of subscribers to do something to increase its influence.

We would remind our friends that by increasing the circulation of the Journal, the number of collectors will doubtless be much increased, and, as the number of coins is limited, the additional demand will greatly enhance the value of all collections.

The publishers have never expected to realize any profit from the subscription list; all that they hope for is to make the C. C. J. a self-sustaining means of communication for coin collectors, and therefore feel justified in looking to those benefited by it to do something to add to its usefulness in the future.

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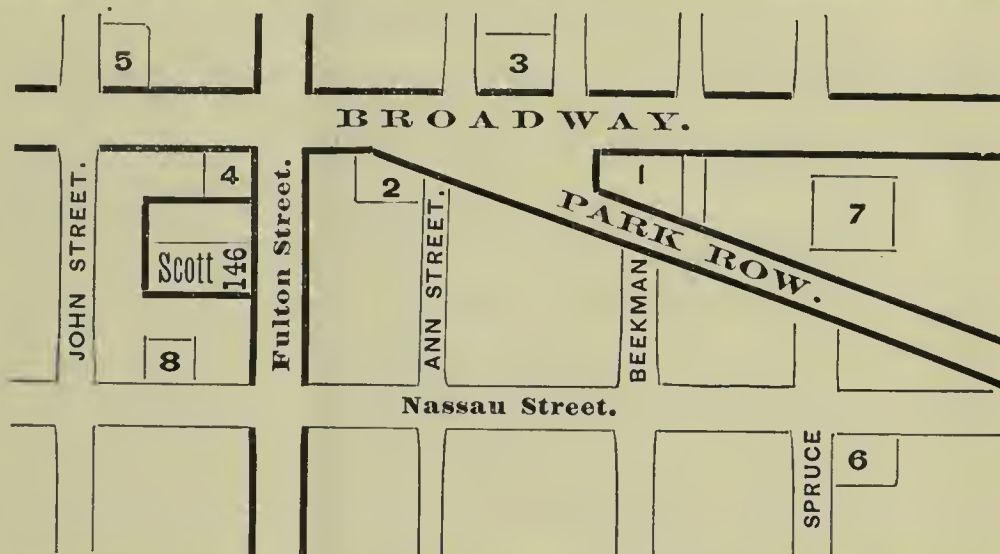
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CRITIQUES.

The New York Times of December 27th, says:

"What every student of Coinages—not the mere collector of old coins—wants to know."

The New York World of November 27th, says:

"Welcome to all amateur and experienced numismatologists, to whom it will not only convey valuable information, but be useful as a work of reference."

The New York Evening Post of November 29th, says:

"A work of great interest to numismatists and collectors of coins. * * * The text, which is full, is illustrated by several hundred engravings of the principal coins of all ages and countries."

The New York Daily Graphic of December 23d, says:

"Shows a great deal of special study and painstaking research. It is a monograph full of interesting and curious information, and besides its ample learning, gives several hundred engravings of the principal coins. The various appendices to the volume add materially to its convenience and value for reference."

The American Journal of Numismatics of January 1st, says:

"This is an octavo volume of 306 pages, with a large number of wood-cuts of examples of both ancient and modern coins. It has several appendices, giving lists of the French sovereigns, explanations of the abbreviations on Roman coins, a list of Roman families who have issued coins, and other matters of interest. The text is sufficiently elaborate to give the general reader a good idea of the subject, and to excite his interest in the science of numismatics. From the brief examination we have been able to give it, we judge it to be one of the most valuable and compendious books on coins, especially for those collectors who have not the time or inclination to consult the ponderous quartos of the old writers, which has yet appeared."

The Coin Collector's Journal of January 1st, says:

"This is decidedly the most important work on numismatics that has appeared during the past year, and will doubtless be the means of starting many new collections, as it is written in popular style, and occupies a field distinctly its own. The first chapter introduces us to the first coin, and we are gradually led from the coins of the Greek Island of Aegina, to those of Athens, Corinth and Macedonia; from Miletus and Ephesus to Egypt and Judea; from Græcia Magna to Rome, and so down through the Byzantine Empire to Mediæval and modern Europe, including also Asia, Africa and America (the coins of our country and England being very fully described), giving fine engravings of all the principal types of each, till every coin-issuing State or Colony has been noticed; in fact, it is more than a coin book, it is a short history of the world, and should be in every house."

THE
COIN COLLECTOR'S
JOURNAL.

Salutatory.

With this number we commence a new volume of the COIN COLLECTORS' JOURNAL—the only illustrated magazine of its kind in the United States. To our readers, we return our thanks for the very generous support they have hitherto given us in our efforts to fill that place so long vacant in the numismatic literature of our country. During this new year of our existence we trust that they will continue their help, so that the work we had set before us may be still more successfully accomplished. This journal was started more than two years ago, for the purpose of aiding young collectors. Many of these are not acquainted with persons familiar with numismatic subjects. Books on these themes are, as a rule, very costly and difficult to be had. A periodical that would describe the coinages of the different nations of the world—both ancient and modern, and so be a sort of Numismatic Encyclopedia, was, as we thought, just the thing they needed. For the last two years we have tried to furnish such, and now, with not a little satisfaction, point to our completed volumes. The coinages of country after country have been described in articles that constitute perfect monographs, and therefore of permanent value. Written descriptions of coins, however accurate, often fail in enabling a person to take up the precise points referred to. We have, therefore, at great expense and in every number, made a very free use of illustrations. Full and accurate reports of the leading coin sales have been given, so that our readers might know the prices actually paid for American and foreign coins and medals, and so be kept from undervaluing rare pieces in their possession, and from overvaluing common ones. Answers have been readily given to inquiries respecting coins, so that by every means in our power, devoting our pages exclusively to the interests of our readers, we have sought to assist them in their coin studies.

Entering on another year of work with this same high aim before us, and instructed on many points by our experience in the past, fully believing in the value and interest of numismatic researches and of coin de-

scriptions, we purpose adapting the JOURNAL to a yet wider class of readers. Continuing those features of the past which have rendered it so useful to coin collectors, we shall, from time to time in the future, enrich our pages with extracts from foreign periodicals, so that our friends may be kept informed of the condition and progress of numismatic inquiry in other lands.

May we not, therefore, ask our subscribers to take some share in our efforts to make this JOURNAL the centre of the numismatic interest of our land. Descriptions of interesting coins in their possession we will always gladly publish, while if the coins themselves are of special value we may even have them engraved. "Notes and Queries" on all numismatic subjects will ever be welcomed. Reports and proceedings of numismatic and archæological societies; notices of coin sales, either past or prospective, everything, in fact, that may tend to make the JOURNAL indispensable to the coin collectors of the United States, will be inserted with great pleasure, and neither pains nor expense spared to render this the leading periodical of its class. If our friends shrink from writing articles for our pages, they can yet render efficient service by sending us the names of new subscribers—in their efforts to do which and in their continued interest in numismatic pursuits, we wish them all

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Russian Gold Coins.

The commencement of the eighteenth century marks a new coin period in Russia. Peter the Great then occupied the throne, and, painfully aware of the entangled state of the currency, resolved to cut the Gordian knot by opening a new account in the national ledger, in other words, by adopting an entirely new system. In 1711 he constructed a mint at Moscow, while in 1719 he set up another mint establishment inside the barracks at St. Petersburg, ordering, in 1721, the erection in that city of mint buildings after the style of a fort, and that coins of gold should be struck therein. Foreign engravers and die-sinkers were now employed, the coins were struck with considerable care and neatness, the oblong forms were abandoned, and the circular shape adopted. The coins ceased to be representatives of so many marten skins, and were valued by weight, while in 1718 inscriptions and legends were placed on the edges of roubles and half roubles, so that, in a word, the new mint system was completely organized.

Of the metals now employed, we may observe that gold was not discovered in Russia till about 1703 or 1704, when, mixed with silver and copper, it was found among the Ural mountains. In 1701, however, the first Russian Ducats had been issued, so that the gold coinage dates from that period. On these coins there is, obverse, a filleted head of Peter to

right, with name in Russ, PETER ALEXIOVITCH, and reverse a double-headed eagle, both heads surrounded by the imperial crown; on the breast a shield with St. George and the Dragon, an orb in one talon and a sceptre in the other, with legend continued from the obverse, in Russ. In 1716 Peter used Latin for the legends, which then read, PETRVS ALEXII I. D. G. RVSS, and on reverse IMP. M. DVX. MOSCOVIÆ, 1716. On the two-rouble piece of 1718 the legends are in Russ, the reverse showing a St. Andrew cross with the saint.

On the death of Peter, in 1725, he was succeeded by his second wife, Catharine I., who seems to have issued very few gold coins, for only pieces of two-rouble value, dated 1726, have come down to us. These bear on the obverse the Empress' head with legend, and the St. Andrew and cross on the reverse as on the coins of her late husband.

In 1727 Catharine I. was succeeded by Peter II., the son of Feodor, the predecessor of Peter I. This prince issued in 1727 two-rouble pieces resembling those of the year 1718—those with St. Andrew on the reverse, and in 1729 ducats like those of 1701.

On Peter's death, in 1730, the Privy Council passed over the other descendants of Peter the Great, and called to the throne Anna, Duchess of Courland and daughter of Ivan, who continued the devices and weights of her predecessors.

Anna was succeeded in 1740 by Ivan, son of the Empress' niece, Antonia, Princess of Brunswick, of whom we have no gold coins, and who was deposed in 1741 by Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I. This Empress ordered in 1746 that 4,000 ducats should be struck with her own bust on the obverse and a double-headed eagle on the reverse, and in 1747 an additional number of 500 was issued. In 1749 she ordered that the ducats should be of the weight of those of Holland, but be distinguishable from the earlier ones by having on them the day and the month of their appearance, while a portion should have St. Andrew on the reverse, and the remainder, the customary Russian eagle.

In 1751 ten thousand ducats were struck, a portion as before with the St. Andrew and cross, and the remainder with the eagle, bearing also the year, month and day of their issue. In 1755 the Empress ordered an issue of coins of ten and five rouble value, and called respectively *Imperial* and *Half-Imperial*. On the obverse is the Empress' bust, with small coronet and Russian inscription, and on reverse four shields placed cross-wise, each crowned and having in the centre the double-headed eagle. On the first shield is St. George and the Dragon, the arms of the Grand Duchy of Moscow; on the second, the Dragon, the arms of the Royalty of Kazan; on the third, two arrows saltire surrounded by a crown, with lion supporters for Astrakan; and on the fourth, a crown above a marten, the arms of Siberia, while the figures of the date are between the angles. In 1756 pieces of two and of one-rouble value were issued, having the bust and legend on obverse, and the double eagle, with date

and legend, on the reverse. During this year half roubles in gold were issued by the mint, although they are not mentioned in the royal ordinance. (Some writers allege that quarter roubles were also struck; if so, they can have been intended only as curiosities.) These pieces have on obverse the bust, name and title of the Empress, and on the reverse the crowned monogram.

Elizabeth was succeeded in 1762 by her nephew Peter III., who during the same year issued 10,000 ducats as well as imperials and half-imperials, having reverses like those of Elizabeth's. Peter, however, was dethroned in the year of his accession by his able but unscrupulous consort, Catharine II., the greatest ruler that Russia has had since Peter the Great. Catharine successfully waged war with Turkey, Persia, Sweden and Poland, and initiated that course of aggression on neighboring weak States, which has since then been the hereditary policy of Russia. In 1763-4 she ordered that the imperials should be debased by the admixture of a certain amount of silver, while the designs used by her predecessor were continued. The rouble of 1779 resembled that of the previous reign, the half-rouble having the crowned monogram of E. A., the first and last letters in the word Catharine, according to the Russian mode of spelling it.

Paul I. succeeded his mother in 1796, and at once ordered an issue of ducats, next year forbidding the farther issue of imperials, but continuing that of ducats. Later, however, in this year, a decree authorized the issue of half-imperials, but with design changed; the obverse having four crowned P's arranged like a cross with date, the value 5 being in the angles, and on the reverse a religious inscription on a square shield.

Paul was assassinated in 1801, when his son Alexander I. ascended the throne. The issue of imperials and of half-imperials was resumed, only, however, during 1802 and in 1804. On the obverse was the Russian eagle and on the reverse an inscription within a laurel wreath.

In 1815 Alexander, as Emperor of Poland, issued gold coins called *Florins*; the one-florin piece to be worth 25 florins of silver and the two florin to be of 50 silver florins value.

Alexander was succeeded in 1825 by his younger brother Nicolas I., who continued the issue of half-imperials, having on the obverse an eagle with outspread wings and legend, and on the reverse an inscription. In 1831 the form of the eagle was changed, and it shows on its uplifted wings the six shields of Kazan, Astrakan, Siberia, Poland Tauris and Finland. In 1832 a small number of half-imperials were struck at St. Petersburg, with gold from the gold washings of Kolivan, a fact commemorated by an inscription to that effect. A royal decree of 1826 renewed for Poland the decree about its coins issued by Alexander, with a difference of legend. In 1834, however, pieces were issued of the value of three silver roubles, to circulate in either Russia or Poland.

The Later Coins of China.

BY CHARLES PEYTON.



Late discoveries tend to give China the credit of being the first country to issue coin; in fact, it is claimed that collections of these coins exist which commence at B. C. 2356, and extend down to the present day, with scarcely a break in the long line of rulers or dynasties. These early coins are very curious in shape, some being formed like a razor blade, others are oblong rectangles, from three to four inches in length, having a hole in one end and a slit in the other. About the beginning of the Christian era the circular form with the square hole in the centre, with which we are so well acquainted, was introduced, and has remained the type of the country to the present day. These early coins are doubtless very interesting, but it is very doubtful if one of our readers possesses a single specimen, or, for that matter, are ever likely to have one. We shall commence our article with the coins of the present dynasty which nearly every collector has, and the type having never been given in any popular work, very few know how to arrange them according to date. In our humble opinion it is vastly more important and interesting for a collector to understand the coins he has than to read about those he is not likely to get.

The only regular coin issued by the Chinese government is the *cash*, as represented in our first cut. This is cast in copper, brass and iron, or a mixture of all three, according to the state of the imperial treasury; in fact, it is no unusual thing for the coins to be half sand during troubled times. The size also varies considerably, ranging from 9 to 17 sixteenths of an inch. In our illustrations of the characters we have not reproduced the outer ring of the coin, as shown on our first engraving, but show the correct form of the characters, which often are inaccurately depicted on the coins; by this means our readers will have no difficulty in placing all of a reign together, for although the characters will not in all cases be exactly like the cut, they never vary enough to mistake one ruler for another.

The emperor's name is considered sacred, and is never written. In place of a name therefore each emperor has a motto by which his reign is distinguished; thus the reign of the first emperor of this dynasty is known as

Shun-Chih, Compliant Reign, which will be found on the top and bottom of the obverse of our next diagram; the character on the right side is *tung*, on the left *pao*, which signifies "everywhere passing value or currency (coin)."

MANTCHOO (PRESENT) DYNASTY TAI-CHING.

From 1635 to 1644 the Chinese Empire was the theatre of bloody internecine wars which were finally brought to a close by the aid of the Mantchoos, who were called in to help the reigning emperor to subdue his rebellious subjects. This they finally accomplished in the latter year by defeating Li-tse-ching, the insurgent chieftain. They now entered Peking and proclaimed the son of their own king emperor. His dynasty still occupies the throne, and has finally overcome the great obstacles to be contended with in counteracting the strong natural antipathies of the Chinese people.

Not having complete sets of all the different issues of each emperor, we shall describe the *obverse* of each first, and the *reverses* all together afterward, as we find the same reverses on the coins of different emperors.



First Emperor (*Tai-Ching*) Dynasty.

Name of Reign, Compliant Reign (*Shun-Chih*).

Date 1644-61.

康

Second Emperor (*Tai-Ching*) Dynasty.

Name of Reign, Flourishing Peace (*Kang-hsi*).

熙

Date 1661-1722.

雍

Third Emperor (*Tai-Ching*) Dynasty.

Name of Reign, Agreeable Rectitude (*Yung-Cheng*).

正

Date 1722-35.

乾

Fourth Emperor (*Tai-Ching*) Dynasty.Name of Reign, Celestial support (*Chien-lung*).

隆

Date 1735-96.

嘉

Fifth Emperor (*Tai-Ching*) Dynasty.Name of Reign, Increasing Felicity (*Chia-Ching*).

慶

Date 1796-1820.

道

Sixth Emperor (*Tai-Ching*) Dynasty.Name of Reign, Lustre of Reason (*Tao-Kaang*).

光

Date 1820-50.

咸

Seventh Emperor (*Tai-Ching*) Dynasty.Name of Reign, Prevailing Abundance (*Hsieh feng*).

豐

Date 1850-62.

同

Eighth (present) Emperor (*Tai-Ching*) Dynasty.Name of Reign, United Reign (*Tung-Chih*).

治

Date 1862—

[*To be continued.*]



The Great Canada

This magnificent medal, of which we present an illustration to our readers, is one of the finest productions of an engraver that has been issued in recent years. The event it commemorates fully justified the highest exercise of taste in designing and of skill in executing such a work of art. The territory known popularly as Canada came into the hands of Britain in different ways and at different times, so that there had, until lately, existed a series of independent provinces, each, of course, standing to the British crown as a colony, and each possessed of its local government. The disadvantages of this state of matters had long been felt by statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic, and, at different periods, efforts had been made to unite in some way, the separate governments. Not until 1867, however, were these successful. In that year the Provinces of Upper and of Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick entered into a confederation, assuming the designation of a Dominion, by which Canada is now known.

This uniting of the Provinces is destined to exercise a great influence over their future, and so it was highly proper that the event should be accompanied with the issue of a medal. To the Messrs. Wyon, of Regent street, London, was intrusted the preparation of one in keeping with the historic dignity of the occasion, and these eminent engravers soon produced one that answers all requirements. In size, the medal is three inches in width. It was struck in gold for presentation to the Queen, and



Confederation Medal.

to the Governor-General of Canada; in silver for presentation to the members of the Canadian Ministry, and in bronze for the members of the different legislatures that took part in the confederating movement. No other copies of the medal, we have been told, were allowed to be struck than such as were thus presented. On the obverse is a portrait of the Queen, who gave Mr. Wyon several sittings for this purpose. The likeness is said to be excellent, and the whole arrangement of dress and figure is exceedingly simple, yet attractive and queenly. A light crown encircles the head, from which a veil hangs down, covering the back; the back of the dress is ornamented with the rose, thistle and shamrock, while from a necklace of pearls is hung a locket containing a likeness of the late Prince Albert; the legend being, VICTORIA D. G., BRIT. REG. F. D. *Victoria by the grace of God Queen of Britain, Defender of the Faith.* On the reverse is an allegorical group, with the leading figure of Britannia presenting the Charter of Confederation to the four Provinces; Ontario, formerly Upper Canada, holding a sheaf of corn and a sickle; Quebec, formerly Lower Canada, holding a canoe paddle and having a fleur-de-lis on her shoulder to denote her French origin; Nova Scotia, with a mining spade, and New Brunswick, with a wood axe. In a wide border encircling the whole field is the inscription in two sections: CANADA INSTAURATA, 1867, JUVENTAS ET PATRIUS VIGOR, that is, *Canada reorganized 1867, Youth and Ancestral Energy.*

English National Arms.

No one can look on a coin or at a banner without desiring to know something about how those particular designs came to be adopted by that nation as its distinctive badge or coat-of-arms. Such information, however, can be obtained in reference but to few cases, because they often resulted from some whim of the prince or chieftain that first employed them, and acquired their subsequent importance from the reputation he possessed. At this lapse of time we can only show how certain devices come to be now found on certain shields. A few examples may interest our reader, giving us an opportunity for explaining several heraldic technical phrases, and so we would like him to follow us by referring to the arms we are describing.

The earliest royal shield or coat-of-arms for which we have contemporary authority is that of Richard I. of England, Richard Cœur de Lion, 1189-1199, A.D. On this shield there appeared *three lions guardant passant in pale*, that is, three watchful lions, walking, each in a distinct section or division of the shield. The word *pale*, coming, it is said, from the *pales* or palisade that in olden time each soldier was required to carry to help to form the camp, and thus denoting a division or section. Of these lions, one we know had been the crest of Normandy. The second was the crest of Pictou, while the third denoted Aquitaine, brought into the royal possessions by the marriage of Henry II. Richard's father, with Eleanor of Aquitaine and Guienne; the French territories of the English monarchy being then, more highly prized and giving to their ruler a greater European prestige than his insular domain.

Edward III., in avowal of his claim to the French throne, added a semé of fleur-de-lis which he quartered with the arms of England. Henry IV. changed the field semé for three fleur-de-lis, so that on the coinages of Henry VII. the arms appeared thus: 1st and 4th quarters, *semé of fleur-de-lis*, that is, fleur-de-lis scattered over the field, and 2d and 3d, *three lions guardant passant*.

This device continued on English coinage until the reign of Mary, who having married Philip of Spain, added his arms to her shield, while Elizabeth resumed the arms of the earlier rulers.

On the accession of James Stuart to the English crown, the coinage bore a shield as follows: I. and IV. counter-quartered, that is, each quarter was itself quartered; of these counter-quarters, the 1st and 4th, carried the lilies of France, the 2d and 3d, the three lions of England, making the English shield proper; II., the arms of Scotland, a lion guardant on a shield, and III., a harp, the arms of Ireland. Notwithstanding the accession of James to the English throne, Scotland was still an independent kingdom, and coins continued to be struck for it as such by the English monarchs. These bore in the I. and IV. quarters,

the arms of Scotland, a lion rampant on a shield ; II., the arms of England quarterly, and III. the harp of Ireland.

William of Orange succeeded in 1688 to the English throne by election, and as such was entitled to place his own arms on a shield of pretense over the English coat. Accordingly we find his arms "a lion rampant on a semé of billets," that is, on a field strewn over with letters, borne on the English and Scottish coins on such a shield.

Anne dropped this escutcheon, and resumed the device carried by the coins of her father. On the union with Scotland, however, this was changed ; and became as follows : Quarterly I. and IV., England and Scotland impaled, II. France, and III. Ireland.

When the line of Hanover succeeded to the throne, heraldic laws were violated. The members of that house, sovereigns by election, in place of adopting an escutcheon surtout or of pretense, appropriated the fourth quarter, and occupied it with the arms of Hanover. These consisted of two lions passant guardant in pale, for Brunswick ; a lion rampant, on a semé of hearts, for Luneburg, with the arms of ancient Saxony ; a horse courant, in a pointed division at the bottom of the shield, for Hanover ; and on a shield surtout, the crown of Charlemagne, carried by the Elector of Hanover as Arch-Treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire. By the Treaty of Amiens, this shield was altered by the dropping of the French lilies, so that thereafter it stood I. and IV., England, II., Scotland, III., Ireland, with arms of Hanover on shield of pretense. When Queen Victoria ascended the English throne, Hanover, under the operation of the Salic Law, passed from the English crown, and its arms were therefore removed from the English shield.

Great Coin Sale.

Among numismatists the well known Redlich Collection of coins has always been highly esteemed. Known to be very rich in certain classes of mediæval silver pieces, the hope had been entertained by many that it might be kept together, and perhaps secured as a whole for some Numismatic Society or public museum. The powers that be, however, have assigned to it a different destiny. It has been placed in the hands of our publishers, Scott & Company, for sale by auction, and will come under the hammer about the end of January or beginning of February. The catalogue is nearly ready, and when printed may be had on application. As the demand for it, however, will certainly be very great, we advise our readers to apply at once by postal card, when a copy will be sent to their address.

The catalogue will contain illustrations of many interesting pieces in the collection. By the kindness of its publishers we present a few of these, and in order that our readers may have some conception of the

great treasures about to be exposed for sale, simply state that there are in this collection nearly five hundred silver pieces of great value, besides a large number of American coins, copper and silver, in superb condition.



SWEDISH DOUBLE CROWN, 1660.

The Princess Christina was daughter of the great Gustavus Adolphus, who had fallen in 1632, on the fatal field of Lutzen. On the king's death, the government was intrusted, during the minority of Christina, to Oxenstierna, who nobly carried forward the late king's policy. The troubles of the period render the legend on the reverse—*SALVATOR MUNDI SALVA NOS*—*Saviour of the World save us*—peculiarly appropriate. Despite of her literary tastes and pretensions, Christina's personal administration reflected no credit on her, while an enforced abdication was followed by a life whose crimes and eccentricities were so revolting as to deserve being regarded rather as the fruit of insanity than as the actions of a moral agent.



This interesting piece was issued, as the date shows, in 1660, during the great war between France and Spain when the throne of Louis XIV.,

under the able government of Cardinal Mazarin, reached such a pitch of glory. We have seldom if ever seen this piece in such beautiful condition. When this was issued the English were welcoming Charles II. to the throne, and we were hanging Quakers in New England for "heresy!"



The reign of Charles V. was one the most important of European incidents during the middle ages. A monarch endowed with his great abilities, possessed of the vast authority and resources at the disposal of a German Emperor who was personally ruler of the immense territories then held by Austria and Spain, and living just at the period when an old era was passing away and a new one—that of the Reformation—commencing, could not but exercise a great influence, both by what he did and by what he left undone. All his coins, therefore, have a peculiar interest attaching to them.



IOHANNES
CHURFÜRST VON
SACHSEN THUT, BE-
KENNEN FREY AUS HEL-
DENMUTH: DAS DIE
LEHR SO ER VBERGE-
BEN SEY DIE RICHT-
SCHNUR ZUM EWIGEN
LEBEN.

DEN 25 JUNY A
S 1630 D

The splendid medal shown above is one of the Reformation series, and was struck in 1630, to commemorate the assembling of the famous Diet of Augsburg, one hundred years previously, or on 25 June, 1530. The ob-

verse has the bust of John, Elector of Saxony, Luther's great friend. On the small shield above the Elector's head are the arms of Wettin, and on the one below, those of Saxony, while the legend, taken from the Scriptures, means: *The word of the Lord will endure forever*. The long inscription on the reverse may be thus translated: *John, Elector of Germany, does freely declare for encouragement (to others)—that the doctrine he has taught is the right way to everlasting life*.

These few illustrations may well awaken the interest of our reader in this great collection, affording, as its sale will, a rare opportunity for adding to their own stores.

The Legend of Lorraine.

The Kingdom of Lorraine had a very early origin. In 843 Lothaire, son of Louis le Debonnaire, by agreement with his brothers, received as his portion of his father's domains all the section of France east of the Rhone, from Provence in the south right up to the Rhine, along with what is now Switzerland, as far east as the Bernese Alps. On the death of Lothaire, the King of France resumed possession of the southern portion of this kingdom, or from Provence up to Burgundy, including, therefore, Dauphiny and the French Comte. The Swiss portion of Lorraine and the Rhine provinces were now joined to Germany ruled over by Louis the German. In 953, Lorraine became an Imperial Province, comprising two Duchies, that of Moselle, with several large Principalities within it, and that of Lotharingia or Brabant, having also within it several Principalities and Bishoprics.

The arms of the house of Lorraine are a shield with a bar drawn diagonally across it, intended to represent the belt or scarf that knights frequently wore over their armor. This bar or *bend*, to speak technically, is charged with three *allerions*, a bird common in heraldry, and representing eagles without feet. The origin of this device is said to have been as follows:

One day during the siege of Jerusalem by the Crusaders, Adhemar de Monteil, who though an ecclesiastic was one of the leaders of the expedition, for frequently princes entered the church and subsequently acted on some occasions as church dignitaries, on others as civil rulers, desired to send at once some important directions to another portion of the troops. Not having any pen, he became somewhat hasty, and possibly in the language he used forgot his episcopal character. "Have patience my lord Bishop," said the Lord of Lorraine, "neither pen nor ink shall long be wanting," and seizing his bow, in whose use he had scarcely a rival, fired an arrow with such skill and strength that he sent it right through three eagles that were flying overhead, bringing all three to the ground. "Here, holy father, is a pen," he then said, as he drew a quill from the wing of one of the eagles; "and here is ink," as cutting his arm open

with his sword he dipped the pen in the crimson flood. The deed so skillful and so serviceable was at once commemorated by the adoption of the three *allierions* on the bar, which thenceforth became the distinctive badge of the noble house of Lorraine.

Coin Sale.

Messrs. Leavitt held a large coin sale, catalogued by our publishers, in the beginning of last month, when about one thousand pieces were disposed of at prices on the whole satisfactory. Auction sales, as our readers know, are always uncertain things as to the price any particular coin may bring. If there be competition, a coin may go up to a good price; if there be none, why of course it has to be sold for whatever it may bring. And yet the gross receipts are generally found to equalize matters. We report the prices of a few of the pieces sold:

COLONIALS.

1853, oak tree, \$2.05; tin piece of James I., \$1.00; Kentucky cent, \$2.25; Louisiana cent, 1721, \$2.05; do. 1767, \$1.02; Rosa Americana halfpenny, \$2.50; Jernogan (commonly called Carolina medal), \$1.10; Mass. cent, 1787, \$1.00; half cent do., \$1.00; Rhode Island piece, 1799, \$2.75; Vermonts Res. publica, 1785, \$1.00; Vermontés Res. publica, 1785, \$1.50; Vermontensium Res. publica, 1786, 90c.

FOREIGN MEDALS.

Gustavus Adolphus, 1629, \$8.00; Crimean medal, \$1.25; Victor Emmanuel, \$3.00; Prussian medals of the Order of the Iron Cross, \$2.62 each.

U. S. CENTS.

1793, wreath, \$4.50; 1799, \$7.00; 1804, \$5.10; 1808, \$3.00; 1811, \$1.35; 1857, 75c.

U. S. DOLLARS.

1795, flowing hair, \$2.15; fillet head, \$2.05; 1796, small date, \$2.50.

DOLLARS.

1796, \$2.25; 1797, seven stars facing, \$2.37; six stars facing, \$3.00; 1799, five stars facing, \$2.12; 1801, \$2.55; 1802, \$2.62; 1803, \$2.25; 1836, \$4.25; 1847, \$2.00; 1848, \$2.75; 1850, \$6.00; 1853, \$3.75; 1856, \$10.00; 1856, \$4.25; 1857, \$6.50; 1858, \$17.00; other dates ranged from \$1.05 to \$2.00 each.

HALF DOLLARS.

1794, \$2.60; 1795, \$1.40; 1801, \$1.50; 1805, \$1.30; 1807, \$1.00; 1815, \$2.50; 1821, \$1.37; 1836, \$1.80; 1842, small date, \$1.10; 1845, \$1.50; 1848, \$1.25; other dates sold for less than a dollar.

QUARTER DOLLARS.

1796, \$2.00 ; 1805, \$1.00 ; 1806, 80c. ; 1807, 50c. ; 1825, 60c. ; 1818, 50c.

DIMES.

1796, 80c. ; 1805, 50c. ; 1822, \$1.00 ; 1823, 50c. ; 1853, 25c.

U. S. CENTS.

1793, chain, \$7.00 ; another, \$5.00 ; wreath, \$5.00 ; 1796, liberty cap, \$2.05 ; fillet head, \$1.65 ; 1799, \$3.00 ; 1802, \$1.25 ; 1804, \$7.00 ; 1809, \$1.50 ; 1812, \$8.00 ; 1856, nickel cent, \$3.00.

COLONIALS.

1723, Rosa Americana penny, \$2.75 ; Virginia cent, \$1.10 ; Mass. half cent, 1787, \$3.00 ; Washington large eagle, 1791, \$3.50 ; small eagle, \$3.75.

COIN SALES.

Mr. Hazeltine, of Philadelphia, will hold a coin sale in that city in the beginning of January, while Mr. Antonelli will have one in New York on the same days.

The new dollar die, prepared in anticipation of the passage of the bill, has on the obverse a medallion head of Liberty, with sprigs of cotton and corn in place of the traditional fillet. The execution of the head is remarkably free, and the arrangement of the hair on the forehead and the disposition of the lines around the chin and neck are treated with remarkable grace and freedom. The reverse has an eagle displayed. The mottoes on the coin will be "United States of America" and "E pluribus Unum," with the date. Where the secondary motto is to go, "In God we Trust," is not yet determined, but it will not be left off. A study was made of an eagle from life, but it proved unsatisfactory, and the antique type was followed.

Answers to Correspondents.

H. F., St. Louis—Our publishers will send you a catalogue as soon as ready. They always send catalogues of every auction sale they control to every subscriber to the JOURNAL.

P. B., Philadelphia—Your coin appears to be a first brass of Nero, but the rubbing is too poor to determine the inscription.

CENTENNIAL MEDALS.



No. 1. Reverse—Washington Crowned by Angels.



No. 2. Reverse—Profile of Washington.

NOTE.—It is impossible to convey any idea of the exquisite beauty of the originals by the aid of wood engravings. They must be seen to be appreciated.

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No. 2. *Obverse*—America pointing out the prosperity of the United States to Europe. *Reverses*—1st, Portrait of Washington; 2d, Portrait of Queen Victoria; 3d, Portrait of Emperor William; 4th, Portrait of the Pope; 5th, Portrait of President MacMahon. Inscriptions—"In honor of the ———— (English, French, German or Catholic) visitors to the International Exhibition." Price, Bronze, (Washington), \$2.50; Albata, 50 cents. The complete set (5) of these beautiful Medals, in Bronze, price, \$15. We offer our personal guarantee that the number of these Medals in Bronze is limited to 25 sets.

No. 3. *Obverse*—The Signing of the Declaration of Independence. *Reverse*—View of Memorial Hall, Main Exhibition Building and Horticultural Hall. Albata, 25 cents.

No. 4 (Satirical). *Obverse*—Two-minute Man. *Reverse*—Inscription. *Very rare*. White metal, plated, \$1.00.

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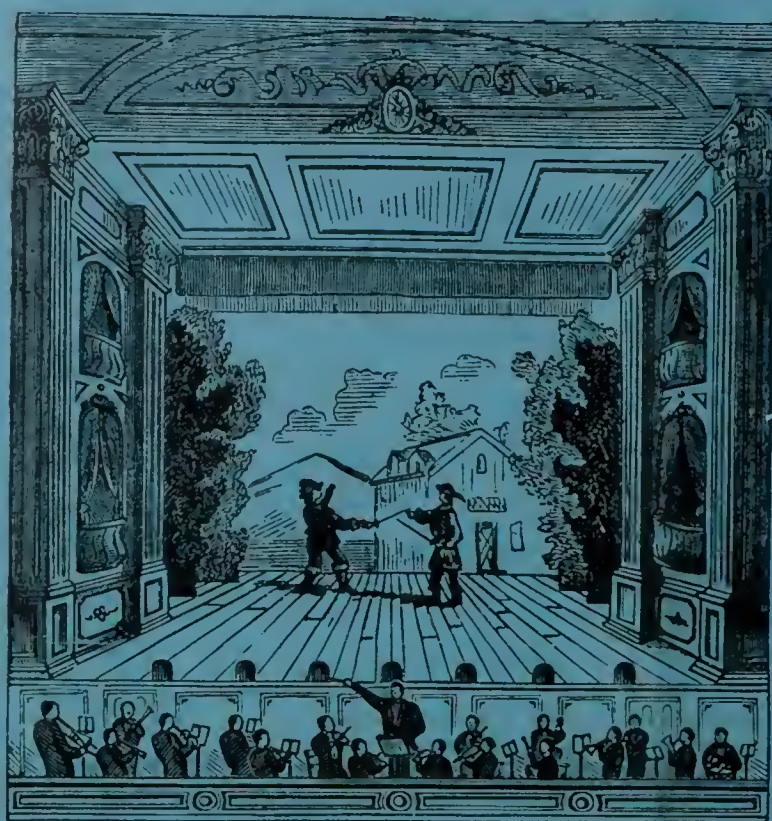
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THE
COIN COLLECTOR'S
JOURNAL.

ILLUSTRATED.

VOL. III.



1878.

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No. 27.

February.

The Magazine of American History

WITH NOTES AND QUERIES.

The purpose of this periodical is to supply to persons, engaged in historical study, a regular avenue of communication with each other, and the general public.

Each number will contain: I.—An original article on some point of American history from a recognized and authoritative pen. II.—A Biographical sketch of some character of historic interest. III.—Original documents, diaries and letters. IV.—Reprints of rare documents. V.—Notes and Queries in the well-known English form. VI.—Reports of the proceedings of the New York Historical Society. VII.—Notices of historical publications.

The work will be conducted in an impartial and independent manner, free from sectional or local bias, and from personality and controversy in any form.

Mr. John Austin Stevens, librarian of the New York Historical Society, will edit the Magazine, with the active co-operation of many of our most distinguished historians, among whom we are permitted to name Messrs. J. Hammond Trumbull, John G. Shea, Henry C. Murphy, O. H. Marshall, J. Carson Brevoort, George H. Moore, John Russell Bartlett, George Henry Preble, G. W. Cullum, John A. Dix, William F. Poole, Lyman C. Draper, Francis Parkman, E. B. O'Callaghan, Henry Onderdonk, Jr., Thomas Balch, B. F. DeCosta, and Charles W. Baird. We have in our hands a collection of original documents of great interest and value.

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All other communications should be addressed to JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Editor, Box 100, Station D, New York City.

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Journal of Numismatics.

The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS is published by the BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, quarterly, at Two Dollars per volume, *in advance*. The volume begins in July. Subscriptions and communications to be addressed to

JEREMIAH COLBURN,

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The following notice of the publication is from the *Boston Evening Transcript*:

The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS is one of those publications that indicate how, with all the bustle, utilitarianism, and intense devotion to the practical present, characteristic of this age and country, some one to be found with taste and zeal, to look after the things which concern history and aesthetics, and keep up the annals even in departments the rushing public leave behind as of no account. The handsome January number is another evidence of the care of the Committee of Publication, who have filled it with the curious and entertaining matter, the result of correspondence and research; winding up their own sober labors with a bit of humor after the brief jotting fashion. To all who care for medals, coins, and much else that relates to archaeological investigation, the advice is—do as the disinterested editors themselves do—subscribe for this serial and pay (\$2 a year) in advance.

The Half Dime.

The silver coinage of the United States dates from the year 1794, for in the latter part of October of that year, the now world-known Dollar was first issued. The word *Dollar* is a corruption of the German *thaler*, the name given in the commencement of the sixteenth century to certain silver German coins, because the metal came from mines that lay in the Bohemian *thals* or valleys. On the obverse of the American dollar was a sharp-featured perky face, facing right, with loose, flowing tresses. The design is supposed to represent the Goddess of Liberty, while the likeness is said to be that of Pocahontas. Two other coins were also issued precisely similar in design but reduced in size—the half dollar and the



HALF DIME, 1794.

half dime. The word Dime, we may remark, is said to be a corruption of *decimè* or the tenth, and so to denote its relation to the dollar itself. In 1795, the half dime was of similar design, but as in September, 1795, the device on the obverse of the dollar was changed to the fillet head effigy, and on the reverse to a large eagle, so in 1796 the half dime was



HALF DIME, 1796.

of the same device as the new dollar. In 1797, the half dime had on its obverse fifteen stars—eight behind and seven in front of the effigy—while the reverse was as before. During 1798 and 1799 the half dime was not issued. In 1800 it reappeared, but with only thirteen stars, and continued so during 1801–2–3, when the issue was suspended. In 1804



HALF DIME, 1829.

there was no half dime, while that of 1805 resembled the issues of previous years, after which none were issued for twenty-four years.

In 1829 the half dime again appeared very unlike on either obverse or reverse to its predecessors. This device was retained during the years 1830-1-2-3 and 4. In 1835 the half dime was again dropped; but in 1836 it was resumed and of the design of the previous years. In 1837 two devices were used; the *first*, that of the preceding issues; the *second*, quite different.



HALF DIME, 1837—*second issue*.

It is said that the starless design of 1837 was adopted first by the New Orleans Mint—a mint that retained it during 1838, while the Philadelphia Mint resumed the stars in 1838, placing thirteen of these round



HALF DIME, 1838.

the upper part of the obverse. The device that had now been adopted continued in use till 1873, since which year none have been issued. During this period the only modification has been that on a second issue in 1853—an arrow was placed on each side of the date, a feature present on the half dimes of 1854-5, absent from that of 1856, and then reappearing till 1873.

From these notices it is plain that the United States half dimes form a very broken, but, on the whole, not very difficult series to collect. Some of its specimens, it is true, are rare, exceedingly rare, but none so rare as that of 1802. From some cause, that half dime is rare beyond conception. Sometimes two, and even three hundred dollars have been paid for one in fine condition. The finest 1802 half dime in the country is owned by the well-known collector, J. N. T. Levick, Esq., of New York city. Mr. Levick, we are informed, purposes selling this treasure, and will take advantage of the great Redlich sale to dispose of it some time during that auction. It had been expected that the Redlich collection would have been ready for sale by the beginning of February at latest, but the great labor needful for the satisfactory cataloguing of so many and such valuable pieces, has delayed the sale for two or three weeks. In reply to numerous inquiries, we may say that, so soon as the catalogue is ready a copy will be sent to each of our subscribers.

The Early English Coinage of Ireland.

BY A SON OF THE SOD.

The early history of Ireland possesses a romantic interest. A Greek poet who lived some five centuries before Christ, gave to the far-off island the name of *Iernis*, which later writers modified into *Inverna*, and also into *Hibernia*. Very little, however, is known of its earliest inhabitants, commonly called *Firbolgs* and *Danauns*, except that they belonged to that Indo-European race that at the same period occupied Britain. About the fourth century of the Christian era the Irish, then called *Scoti*, became known from their predatory raids into the northern part of the Roman province of Britain. These raids were on so large a scale as to lead eventually to a permanent occupation of the land, whose name of Caledonia was then changed into that of the modern Scotia or Scotland.

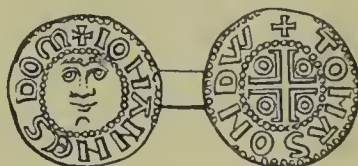
The aggressive tendencies of the Irish were now diverted into a channel far more glorious than that of military enterprise. About the year 430 A. D. St. Patrick, a native of the little town of old Kilpatrick, near Glasgow, crossed the Channel and commenced his work as a Christian missionary. After great labor and exposure to many dangers, he succeeded in turning the people from their heathenism, and leading them to embrace the doctrines he taught, though not until, perhaps, a century after his death was Christianity accepted by all the people.

At this date Ireland seems to have been occupied by a number of clans, or tribes, ruled over by chiefs, or petty kings, all of whom were feudally subject to a supreme monarch living at Tara, in Meath. In fact, the form of government was almost a counterpart of our own, except that the offices of the monarch and of the kings, which we may consider as analogous to those of our own President and State Governors, were hereditary and not elective, a circumstance that did not preclude an occasional deposing of a ruler or of his dynasty, if the tribesmen were dissatisfied. At this period the attainments of the Irish people in general civilization and culture were very considerable. Each kingdom, or state, had its local laws, while the legislation of the monarchy, or union, was provided for by the *Bretons*, or class of professional jurists, who were held in high honor, and whose writings are on many points still deservedly esteemed. Gold seems to have been exceedingly abundant, judging from the large quantity of ornaments made from that metal that have been found throughout the island.

From the fifth century dates what may be called the golden period of early Irish history. Schools and colleges existed all over the land. Inspired with the holiest of ambitions, Irish teachers and Irish preachers visited central Europe, and bringing with them the blessings of Christianity, in whose train follows true civilization with its arts and sciences, spread the fame of their fatherland far and wide. This course of prosperity and of peaceful conquest was at last rudely interrupted by the invasions

of the Northmen or Ostmen, that is the East men, the Finns and the Danes of the popular mind, who ravaged and wasted and then succeeded in having permanent settlements on Irish soil. Of this period a few native coins, struck in the cities of Dublin, Limerick and Waterford, have come down to us, with a number struck in Dublin by the Anglo-Saxon and Danish monarchs of England, and intended for circulation within the Pale or Eastern portion of Ireland. The Norman invasion of Ireland may be said to date from 1155 A. D., when Pope Adrian II. issued his bull authorizing Henry II. to conquer and to take possession of the island on condition of paying a fixed annual tribute to the papal treasury. A new coin period now commenced. The English monarchs proclaimed their sovereign rights in Ireland, by issuing for circulation there, coins that bore both their names and their likenesses.

The first of these monarchs that did so was John, fifth and youngest son of Henry II. and Eleanor of Guienne. In 1178 Henry, authorized by a Papal bull, appointed John to the Lordship of Ireland. In 1185 John went to Ireland and assumed this office, but discharged its duties so inefficiently that in the next year he was recalled. Between 1178 A.D. then, and 1189 when his father died, or possibly down to 1199, for during Richard's reign John may still have been Lord of Ireland, there appeared the first of the regular series of the Irish coins struck by the sovereigns of Britain. These pieces were of the value of a Halfpenny



IRISH HALFPENNY OF JOHN, 1185, A. D.

and a Farthing. On the obverse is a full face encircled by dots, with the legend of the King's name running round the field. This legend is either IOHANNES . DOM . or DOMI . or DOMIN . or DOMINI IBER . On the reverse is a short double cross with the name of the moneyer and the place of mintage, as

TOMAS . ON DW or DWE . (for *Dublin*).

RODBERT . ON DW .

RODBERD . ON DW .

NICOL ON DWE .

NORMAN . ON DW or DWE or DWELL .

MARCVS . ON . WA .

ALEX . ON DWE .

WILLELMVS . ON . WA .

ALEXAND . ON WA .

RODBERD . ON . WE .

MARC . ON WATER .

In 1806, among a number of coins that were found, was discovered what are now called John's Farthings. On the obverse is a large lozenge, while on the reverse a large cross extends to the edge, having in

each of its angles one of the letters of the moneyer's name and a pellet. These names are of course abbreviated and are as follows :

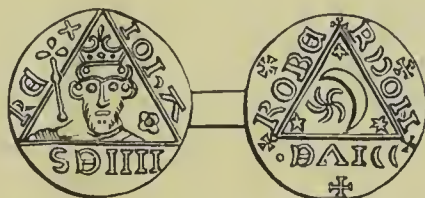
TOMA .
ADAM .

NORM .
ALEX .

NICO .
MARC .

John's character shows a not uncommon combination of moral unworthiness, with a considerable share of practical energy. He joined his brothers in their unnatural rebellion against their father, an act that broke the poor king's heart, and led to the accession of Richard I.—Richard Cœur de Lion. John next conspired against Richard, and owed his life more than once to the brotherly clemency of Saladin's great opponent. On the death of Richard, John seized the throne, and in 1199, A. D., was crowned in Westminster. His right to that position was, however, at once challenged by Arthur, son of John's elder brother, Geoffrey. In the struggle that followed Arthur, though aided by the French monarch, was taken prisoner, and put to death privately, in Rouen Castle, while John, though so far victorious, lost nearly all his immense French estates, whence his *sobriquet* of *Lackland*.

In 1210, John de Grey, Bishop of Norwich, and Lord Justice of Ireland, adopted on John's coinage of pennies, halfpennies and farthings for that country, an entirely new design. On the obverse is the king's head



IRISH HALFPENNY OF KING JOHN, 1210.

crowned, with scepter in his right hand and a rose over his left shoulder, all inclosed in a triangle, with the legend IOHANNES REX, *or* IOHAN REX, *or* IOHANNES R., while the reverse has a triangle inclosing a crescent and blazing star and with a small star in each of its angles, and legend of mints and moneyers on the pennies, as follows :

ROBERD . ON . DIVE.
ALEXANDER . ON . DIVE.
WILLEM . ON . DIVE.
WILELM . P . ON . DIVE.

IOHAN . ON . DIVELI.
WILLEM . ON . LIME.
WACE . ON . LIME.
WILLEM . ON . WAT.

On the halfpennies, the designs on both sides and the legend on the obverse resembled those on the pennies. The reverse legends were as follows :

ROBERD . ON . D. *or* DI.
ROBERD . ON . DIVE.
WILLEM . ON . D. *or* DI.

WILLEM . ON . L.
WILLEM . ON . LIME.
WACE . ON . LI.

On the farthing the obverse legend is simply IOHANNES, and the reverse RODBERD.

The subsequent career of this monarch, with its memorable incidents of his defiance of the Pope, who placed the kingdom under an interdict, and subsequently deposed John himself, absolving all his subjects from their allegiance, the King's humiliating submission to the Pope and restoration to his favor; the great revolt of the barons, and their seignring from the King, in 1215, on the field of Runnymede, his signature to the Magna Charta, the basis of the English Constitution; his sad death in 1216; the silver coins of succeeding reigns issued for Ireland, do not concern us, for we purpose describing hereafter only the Irish copper coinages of his successors on the English throne.

French Mint Marks.

Up to the present numismatists have not so read the distinguishing marks on the French coins of the earlier portion of the middle ages as to be able to ascribe them confidently to their appropriate mints. M. de Sauley, however, has devoted himself to the task of working out this branch of numismatic research, and for some years has been preparing for the press a volume which will contain the results of his labors—when it is expected that all the little marks or signs on the coin issues of the different mints and reigns, will be fully explained.

On the coins struck previous to the reign of Charles VI., 1380–1422, A.D., there are marks under the letters that go to compose the legend, but the reference of these is still unsettled. On the coins of later date similar marks occur, and these, it has been ascertained, denoted according to the position in the legend of the particular letter, the name of the mint. A semicolon, for instance, under the fifth letter of the legend was the mint mark of Toulouse; if under the sixth letter it denoted Tours, and so on.

During the English occupation of France, the coins of the early part of the fifteenth century had the following distinctive mint marks:

Paris, a crown.	Lyons, a truffle.
Rouen, a lion (leopard).	Auxerre, a star.
Amiens, a lamb.	Dijon, the plant speedwell.
Troyes, a cross.	St. Lo, a fleur-de-lys.

During this period, Charles VII., 1422–1461, established a number of temporary mints according to his necessities. These mints placed the first letter of the name of the place at the end of the legend, so that B stood for *Bourges*; C for *Chinon*; O for *Orleans*; and so on. When Louis XI., 1461–1483, occupied Perpignan, he placed a P in the centre

of the cross, on the national coins he issued. On the subjection of Brittany to the crown, N denoted *Nantes* and R *Reims*.

This state of matters was wholly changed by the decree of Francis I., 1539, A.D., establishing thirty-one distinct mints, each having its distinguishing letter or mark. These letters were changed as follows: Louis XIV. by his victories added new mints to those already existing; Louis XV., in 1772, suppressed some; the Revolution of 1789 caused some to suspend work, but opened eight during the year—Four—1792; the conquests of the First Republic and of the Empire opened additional mints which, however, were necessarily closed in 1814. Owing to the improvements in machinery, Louis Philippe closed a number of the mints in 1837. Since steam has been employed to drive the presses, the mints have been still further reduced, so that by the year 1848 there were only three in operation: Paris, Bordeaux, and Strasburg. The latter two, however, issued very few coins, and hence specimens from these mints bearing dates 1848-1850 are exceedingly rare. In 1853 on the great issue of bronze money by the Emperor Napoleon III., four new mints were opened, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles and Rouen, all of which continued in operation down to 1857. In 1858 these were finally closed by an Imperial decree. Since the loss of Strasburg, the French mints have been reduced to *two*, Paris and Bordeaux.

The following is a list of the marks of the French mints and of the changes these have undergone:

A *Paris* since 1539. This letter was given to *Corbeil* during the troubles of the Fronde, or from 1655 to 1658. Pieces of those dates with this letter belong therefore to Corbeil mint.

A A *Metz* from 1662 to L'An. VIII., 1799.

A R *Arras*, 1640-1658.

A O *Compiègne* or *Orleans*, 1572-1594.

B *Rouen*, 1539-1858. During the Fronde this mint was removed to *Point-de-l'Arche*, 1655-1658.

B B *Strasburg*, 1696-1870.

B D *Bearn* in a monogram.

C *St. Lo*, 1539-1654. *Caen*, 1655-1658. *St. Lo* again, 1659-1693. *Caen* again 1693-1772.

OC *Besancon*, 1693-1772.

C C *Geneva*, 1803.

C L *Geneva*, 1811-1814.

D *Lyons*, 1539-1858. During the Fronde this letter was given to *Vienne* in Dauphiny, 1658-1658.

E *Tours*, 1539-1772. Given to *Mehun-sur-Loire* 1655-1658.

F *Angers*, 1539-1738.

G *Poitiers*, 1539-1772. *Geneva* from L'An. VIII. to L'An. XIII., 1799-1805.

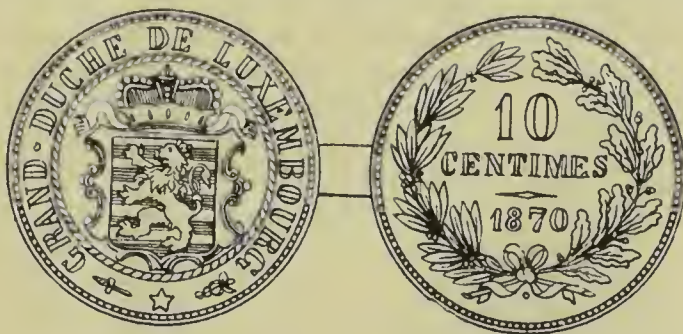
H *Rochelle*, 1539-1837.

- I *Limoges*, 1539-1837.
 K *Bordeaux*, 1539. Still in operation.
 L *Bayonne*, 1539-1837.
 L A *Laon* during the League.
 L L *Lille*, 1685.
 L crowned, *Lille*, 1686.
 M *Toulouse*, 1539-1794-1810-1837.
 M A in monogram, *Marseilles*, 1786-1858.
 N *Montpellier*, 1539-1794.
 O *Saint Pourzain*, 1539-1549. Given to *Moulins*, 1549-1555, to *Rheims* 1555-1772, and to *Clermont*, 1572.
 P *Dijon*, 1539, 1772.
 Q *Châlon-sur-Saône*, 1539-1772. Given to *Narbonne*, 1700-1710, to *Perpignan*, 1710-1837.
 R *Villeneuve-Saint-Andre*, 1539-1772. Given to *Nismes* 1655-1658, *Orleans* 1700, L'An. VIII.
 R crowned, *Rome*, 1811-1814.
 R with lys, *Ghent*, 1815.
 S *Troyes*, 1539-1679.
 S crowned. *Troyes*, 1679-1690.
 S and a vial, *Rheims*, 1679-1772.
 T *Turin*, 1540-1549. Given to *Nantes*, 1599-1837.
 U *Turin*, 1803-1814.
 V *Turin*, 1539-1540. *Amiens*, 1571-1578. *Troyes*, 1690-1772. *Toulouse*, 1803-1810.
 W *Lille*, 1693-1858.
 X *Villefranche*, 1538-1548. *Aix*, 1548-1578. *Amiens*, 1578-1772.
 Y *Bourges*, 1539-1772.
 Z *Grenoble*, 1539-1772.
 & *Aix*, 1578-1786.
 9 *Rennes*, 1539-1772.
 99 *Nantes*, 1539-1596.
ft. Marseilles, 1539-1542.
 A calf, *Pan*, 1539-1794.
 A fish and shipmast, *Utrecht*, 1811-1814.
 Of a few other places like *Chambery*, *Montélimar*, *Montferrand* and *Cremieux*, in which mints were in operation for only about a year, 1539, the mint marks were of a variety of shapes.

Luxemburg.

Between the south-east corner of Belgium, and what was France, but is now the German territory of Alsace, separated from this latter country by the Moselle, is the present Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. Its capital,

a town of the same name, was, till lately, a fortress of the German Confederation, and considered by military authorities to be the strongest place in Europe, after Gibraltar. The present Luxemburg is but a fragment of the Principality that formerly existed. One of the old German Counties or Countships, and afterwards a Duchy, Luxemburg passed, about the twelfth century, into the hands of the Counts of Limburg. At that period the House of Limburg was very powerful, giving Henry VII., Charles IV., Wenceslaus and Sigismund to be Emperors of Germany. Its territory lay north of Luxemburg, and the remains of its great stronghold, Limburg, destroyed by Louis XIV., in 1675, are near the present Belgian town of Verviers, almost on the road between Liege and Aix-la-Chapelle. On taking possession of the territory, the Counts of Limburg also took to themselves the title of Counts of Luxemburg. The county subsequently became subject to Burgundy, and thus, in 1477 passed to Austria. In this connection it remained until 1797, when it was given by the Peace of Campo Formio to France. On the fall of Napoleon, in 1814, Luxemburg was made a Grand Duchy of the German Confederation, and given to Holland in exchange for Nassau. On the establishment of the Belgian Kingdom in 1830, Luxemburg was divided—part going, not to Holland, but to the King of Holland, as a personal estate, and part to Belgium, so that while the King of Holland is Grand Duke of Luxemburg, the larger part of the territory now forms the Luxemburg province of Belgium.



LUXEMBURG TEN CENTIME OF 1870.

The recent coinage of Luxemburg is that issued by the Kings of Holland, in their capacity of Grand Dukes of Luxemburg. In accordance with the French monetary system, which has been adopted, there are francs and centimes; the devices, being shown by our illustrations, need no further explanation, except to state that the two-tailed lion is the Lion of Bohemia, whose blind King John, killed at Cressy, 1346, A.D., as well as father, Henry IV., Emperor of Germany, had been Counts of Luxemburg.

Belgium.

The history of Belgium goes back to a very remote period. Called *Belgica* in Cæsar's time, it then consisted of the tract of country lying

between the Rhine, on the north and east, and the Marne and the Seine (the Matrona and the Sequana) on the south. Its people were a German tribe—the Belgæ—of whom Cæsar says, they were the fiercest of all the inhabitants of Gaul, partly because they lived at a distance from the civilization and refinement of the Roman province, which had its centre at Marseilles; partly because merchants with articles of luxury seldom visited them, and partly because of their incessant wars with those German tribes that lived across the Rhine. The northern portion of this territory was naturally more German than the southern, and the southern more Celtic than the northern. During the 4th and 5th centuries, the German portions made themselves masters of the southern districts, so that by the 11th century the feudal system prevailed throughout all the Netherlands, and the southern provinces were ruled over by Dukes and Counts. Of these princes the Count of Flanders was the most powerful, maintaining his independence, even against France, till in 1385, A.D., the male line ran out, and the estates passed by marriage to the house of Burgundy. The Duke of Burgundy now sought to unite all the principalities lying between France and Germany into one State, and thus to curb, if not to crush, the free spirit exhibited in many of the cities. In 1477, A. D., however, the dukedom and estates of Burgundy passed to Austria by the marriage of Mary, or Maria, of Burgundy, daughter of Charles the Bold, the last Duke of Burgundy, to the Emperor Maximilian. Their grandson, Charles V., also sought to unify the provinces, but on his abdication in 1555, they passed to his son Philip II. of Spain, and by the law of primogeniture should have remained connected with that land. The progress of the reformation in the Netherlands and the despotic and brutal efforts made by Philip to suppress it, led to the famous revolt of the Netherlands, whose ablest historian was the deceased



SILVER DUCAT OF BRABANT.

Mr. Motley. As the result of that revolt the Netherlands divided; the northern or German—the Protestant provinces—Holland, Zealand,

Guelders, Overijssel, Groningen, and Friesland, in 1579, declaring themselves independent at Utrecht, and becoming associated as the United Provinces, under the Princes of Orange as hereditary stadtholders. The southern or Celtic—the Catholic provinces—Antwerp, West Flanders, East Flanders, Hainault, Leige, Brabant, Limburg, Luxembourg, and Namur, remaining under the power of Spain.

During the fierce struggle that continued for many years between Spain and the provinces, local money had, of course, often to be issued. A very handsome ducat was issued by Antwerp, the capital of Brabant, in 1584. The brave burghers were somewhat at a loss as to a device, so the Bohemian lion appears on a crowned shield on the obverse, with the legend *MONETA DUCATUS BRABANTIAE—money of Brabant, a ducat*, and in an inner circle *SYMBOLVM INTERREGNI—token of the interregnum*; the outer legend on the reverse—*ANTIQA VIRTUTE ET FIDE, with ancient courage and loyalty*; and in an inner circle, *JUVENTIBVS ORDINIBVS*.

The history of the Belgian Provinces, from that period to the present time, is but a record of troubles. The territory was a frequent battlefield for contending armies during the war of the Spanish succession, and at its close in 1713 was given by the Peace of Rastradt to Austria. During the Austrian war of succession, Belgium fell into the hands of the French, but by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 was restored to Austria. The Austrian rulers administered Belgian affairs with great



SILVER LION OF BELGIUM.

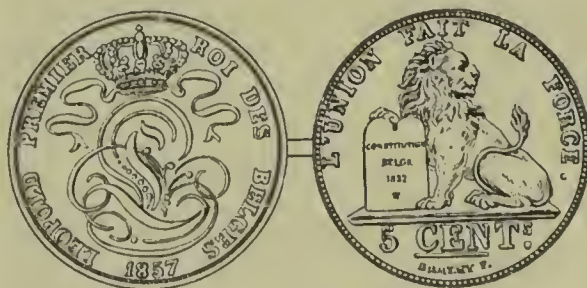
wisdom, till Joseph II., son and successor of Maria Theresa, involved himself in war with Holland on the one hand, and in civil war with the Belgians on the other. In 1789 the Brabant Revolution broke out; the next year the Belgian insurgents captured Brussels, and proclaiming themselves independent, issued a very handsome and striking series of coins, in gold, silver and copper, having on the obverse a lion with sword and shield or holding a liberty-pole; and on the reverse the arms of the Provinces on shield ranged round the sun, or simply legends of value and date. On the silver lion the legend is *DOMINI EST REGNUM—CON-*

tinued on the reverse ET IPSE DOMINABITUR GENTIUM—the *Kingdom is the Lord's and he will be the Governor among the nations*; on the edge we read: LEONE QUID FORTIUS—*What is braver than a lion?*

In 1791, the Austrians under Leopold II. recovered their supremacy, but in 1794 the French under General Pichegru took possession of Belgium and annexed it to France. In 1815, on the fall of Napoleon, Belgium was united to Holland under the name of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, with William of Orange on the throne. Of this kingdom Belgium remained a portion until 1830, when it revolted and the kingdom of Belgium came into existence. In 1831 Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was elected king, and on his death in 1865 was succeeded by his son Leopold II., by Louise, daughter of Louis Philippe of France, the present monarch, brother of Charlotte, widow of Maximilian, the late Emperor of Mexico.

During the occupancy of Belgium by the French in 1794–1814, the French current coins were of course in use, none except a few siege pieces being struck specially for that country. On its union to Holland, Dutch money came into circulation, so that the recent coinage of Belgium dates from its Revolution in 1830. At that period the French decimal system was adopted by the new kingdom, and copper coins issued, having a large ornamental L crowned, on the obverse, and on reverse a lion seated, holding a tablet, with the inscription CONSTITUTION BELGE 1831, with legend L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE—*Union is strength*. In 1835 there were issued coins, *gold*, of 40 and 20 franc value; silver, of 5, 2½, 1, ½ and ¼ franc, with king's head to left; and *copper* of 10, 5, 2 and 1 centime; with nickel of 20, 10 and 5 centime value.

In 1848 a 25 franc gold piece was issued, having on obverse the king's head to right, and legend, LEOPOLD PREMIER ROI DES BELGES; and in 1850, a ten-franc piece, when the further issue of gold was suspended.



BELGIAN FIVE CENTIME, 1857.

In 1865, a monetary league was formed by France, Switzerland, Italy and Belgium, by which it was agreed that the gold and silver coins of these countries should be of equal values, so as to be interchangeable—a great convenience to the traveler, who, however, has always to remember that the copper, nickel and base metal coins have no currency beyond the limits of the country that issued them.

Scottish Coins.

(Continued.)

Among the companions of Bruce was one Walter Steward, representative of a family that had come from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and originally named Alan. This had received the name of *Steward* from having held for many generations the office of hereditary Steward of Scotland. Walter, the sixth Steward, was a man of great military promise, so that Bruce had given him in marriage his youngest daughter, Marjory. The son of this marriage was Robert, the seventh High Steward, and Regent of Scotland during the exile and imprisonment of his uncle, David II. On the death of David, in 1371, Robert ascended the throne as Robert II., and was thus the founder of the royal line of the Stuarts. Personally of peaceful habits, his reign was marked by that invasion of England which led to the battle of Otterburn in 1388, supposed to be the theme of the famous ballad of Chevy Chase. Robert died at his castle of Dundonald in Ayrshire in 1390.

The coins of this reign consist of a gold issue totally unlike that of the previous reign. The *Lion*, with MM. a cross, weighs between twenty and forty grains, and has, *obv.* : a shield, with the arms of Scotland, a lion rampant with legend : ROBERTVS, D. G. R. SCOTOR, or SCOTO, or SCOTORV, or SCOTOR; *rev.*, a St. Andrew's cross, with a fleur-de-lys in each of the side angles, a trefoil in the upper and the lower ones, with legend XRC REGNAT XRC VIN. The letters XRC are a latinized contraction of $\chi\rho\iota\varsigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$ CHRISTVS, the Roman c being used for the Greek ς , so that the legend reads, CHRISTVS REGNAT CHRISTVS VINCAT—*Christ reigns, Christ will conquer*, with differences in the punctuations. The *St. Andrew*, another gold coin of this reign, was so called from its device; *obv.* : the Scottish Arms, crowned with legend ROBERTVS DEI GRACIA REX SCOT; *rev.* : St. Andrew on his cross, with a fleur-de-lys in each of the side angles; legend DNS PTECTOR MS LIBER for DOMINUS PROTECTOR MEUS LIBERATOR—the *Lord my protector is my deliverer*.

The silver coins resemble those of David II., and consist of groats, halfgroats, pennies and halfpennies, minted at Dundee, Perth, Edinburgh and Roxburgh, of which mint indeed only a single specimen, and that a halfpenny, in the British Museum, is yet known. The groat has on the *Obverse*, a crowned head, resembling that on the third coinage of David II., facing left with sceptre in front, and frequently a small B behind the head, most probably the initial of Bonageo, the Italian mint master of Robert II.—the legend being ROBERTVS DEI GRA REX SCOTORVM; *Rev.*: A long single cross, with a mullet in each angle; the legend in two circles; in the outer one: DNS PROTECTOR MS LIBATOR MS; that is, DOMINUS PROTECTOR MEUS LIBERATOR MEUS—the *Lord is my protector and my deliverer*; while in the inner circle we have the place of mintage, VILLA DVNDE—*Dundee*—or VILLA DE PERTH—*Perth*—or

EDINBURGH. On the half-groats the legends are abbreviated, while on the pennies and halfpennies, neither of which have two circles on the reverse, the legends on both obverse and reverse are necessarily abbreviated much more.

On the death of Robert the Second, in 1390, his eldest son succeeded to the throne. This ruler had been born in 1350, and was then called John, but on his accession—from a superstitious fear lest his name should draw to him troubles and misfortunes, such as had befallen other kings of that name in France, England, and also in Scotland—the Scottish estates or Parliament changed his baptismal name to that of Robert, his title being Robert the Third. The doom of destiny, however, can not be averted by such an expedient, and the life and reign of the new monarch surpassed in its wretchedness that of any of his namesakes.

The feebleness of Robert the Third's character allowed his ambitious and energetic brother, Robert, Earl of Menteith and Fife—whom in 1398 he had created Duke of Albany—to usurp the government, and led to that development of the powers of the Scottish barons that threatened, during the reigns of the first three Jameses, to destroy altogether the authority of the King. Among the singular incidents of Robert's reign, was the setting up for sale to the highest bidder, of the hand in marriage of David, Duke of Rothesay, the King's eldest son, and heir to the throne. The prize (?) was bought by the Earl of March, but the Douglas faction insisted that Margery, daughter of the Earl of Douglas, should be the royal bride. This lady's claims were supported by the Duke of Albany, and on her father paying a larger sum than had been given by the Earl of March, she became Duchess of Rothesay. The Earl of March, angry at this disappointment, naturally demanded back his money, but this being refused, went off to England, and stirred up war between the two countries. Henry IV. of England now invaded Scotland, ravaging the country as far as the gates of Edinburgh, when he was recalled by the uprising of the Welsh, under Owen Glendower. This invasion led to a great raid into England, in 1402, by the Scotch, under Stewart of Kincleven, son of the Duke of Albany, and the Earl of Douglas. Returning with great spoil, the invaders were met at Holidom Hill, near Wooler, by an English force under the Earl of Northumberland, Hotspur, and the Earl of March. The result was an easy and decisive defeat of the Scotch, large numbers of whom were killed by the English archers, or drowned in the Tweed. The youth whose marriage alliance had led to all this bloodshed, was utterly unworthy of it. Licentious and depraved beyond belief, his father at last consigned him to the custody of his uncle Albany. By him he was confined in the castle or palace of Falkland, and soon after starved to death.

Robert now became anxious for the future of his surviving son, James, and resolved to send him to France. During his journey thither, in 1405, the Prince fell into the hands of the English, and was imprisoned by

Henry, in the Tower of London. On receiving this sad news, the King fell into great paroxysms of grief, and in 1406 died of a broken heart, at Rothsay. His remains were buried in the Abbey of Paisley.

The coin issues of Robert III. are very numerous. His gold coins consist of the *St. Andrew* and its *Half*. On the *St. Andrew* the obverse has the Arms of Scotland on a crowned shield with legend, ROBERTVS DEI GRA REX SCOTORVM, each word followed by three dots, with MM. a cross, the legend being inclosed by a dotted line. Reverse; a figure of the Saint on a cross, so long that its ends almost reach to the edge of the coin, with a fleur de lis at each side with legend, XRC REGNAT, XRC VINCIT, XRC IMPERAT: *Christ reigns, Christ conquers, Christ rules*. On another rare type the cross on the reverse is so short as to reach only to the legend circle. The very rare Half *St. Andrew* differs from the *St. Andrew* in design only in having on the reverse a figure of the Saint, with his arms extended, but without a cross.

The silver coins consist of groats, half groats, pennies, and half-pennies, struck at Aberdeen, Dumbarton, Edinburgh, Perth, and Roxburgh. On the obverse of the groat the device is a front face of the King, crowned, without scepter, inclosed by a tressure of from six to nine arcs, sometimes going all round under the bust and sometimes not. The legend is ROBERTVS DEI GRA REX SCOTOR, with many variations in the spelling of the last word, and MM. a cross. On the obverse is the long cross, with three pellets in each angle, and legend in outer circle DNS PTECTOR MS LIBATOR MS, and in the inner circle the place of mintage, as VILLA DE ABERDEN. The Edinburgh and Perth groats are common; those of Aberdeen and Dumbarton are scarce, and that of Roxburgh extremely so. The half groats resemble the groat in design, and were struck at Edinburgh—scarce, that at Perth exceedingly so. The penny is of similar design, having no outer circle on the reverse; that of Edinburgh is scarce, and that of Aberdeen is extremely rare. Of the halfpenny there is known but the single specimen in the British Museum.

Robert was the first Scottish King to issue coins of billon. These coins are of extreme rarity, though issued by the mints of Edinburgh, Inverness, and Aberdeen. In general design the billon pennies resemble the other coins of this reign. One piece is supposed to be a halfpenny, because, while having the three pellets on the reverse, it has these in only two of the angles, the other two being vacant, the characteristic mark of the halfpenny.

London Coin Sales.

At a recent sale of coins in London, the following pieces were sold for the prices we mention:

A Pattern Half-Sovereign of Edward VI., 1547, weighing 113½ grains,

£41—only one other, that disposed of in the Pembroke sale, and weighing $71\frac{1}{2}$ grains, is known; Pattern Crown of William IV. by Wyon, £6.15; another of Geo. IV., 1829, £5.15; Penny of Alfred, £1.13; one of Henry V., Wallingford mint, £2.5; Crown of James I. £3.6; Oxford Crown of Chas. I., 1643, £3.18; Tower Crown of ditto, £4.18; Milled Half Sovereign of Elizabeth, £2.2; the Laurel, its Half and Quarter of James I., £2.2 each; Angel of Chas. I., £3.3; Pattern Broad of Chas. II., £3.11.6.

A few medals: Philip and Mary, by Trezzo, £3.15; Destruction of the Armada, £3; Charles I. by Briot, £1.19; James, Duke of York, as Admiral, £3.7.6.

Among the ancient coins the following were sold: Octodrachm of Arsinoe Philadelphia, £8; Decadrachm of Syracuse, £12.17.6; a Chalcis, £12.10; a Selinus, £5.7.6; a Thurium with head of Pallas on obverse, £5.5; a Rheginn, £2.16; a Gelas, £2.11; an Abdera, £2.2; a Pheræ and Alrax in alliance, £3.10; a Sicyon, £2.11, &c., &c., &c.

Our National Mint.

The following extract from the Report of the Mint for December, 1877, shows the number of gold and silver coins issued during that month:

	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles.....	165,924	\$3,318,480
Eagles.....	697	6,970
Half eagles.....	972	4,860
Quarter eagles.....	1,340	3,350
Dollars.....	1,700	1,700
Total.....	170,633	\$3,335,360
Trade dollars.....	589,060	\$589,060
Half dollars.....	1,194,060	597,030
Quarter dollars.....	2,684,060	671,015
Twenty cents.....	60	12
Dimes.....	1,506,060	150,606
Total.....	5,973,300	\$2,007,723

Answers to Correspondent.

H. K. A., Penn Yan, asks about the custom of some coin collectors of coating their pieces with photographers' varnish. If we had a coin that we wished to sell for more than it was worth, we might coat it with the varnish, just as dishonest jockeys can prepare their horses for sale, but the real value and beauty of a fine coin is destroyed when we proceed to doctor it in any way, no matter how skillfully we may do it.

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BY

Messrs. LEAVITT,

Clinton Hall, Astor Place,

NEW YORK,

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5th and 6th, MARCH, 1878.

Commencing at half past 7 o'clock, P. M.,

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OF

American and Foreign Gold, Silver and Copper

COINS AND MEDALS,

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The Bell Dollars of Brunswick—Wolfenbüttel.



SEVENTH BELL DOLLAR OF BRUNSWICK, 1643.

The Duchy of Brunswick has had its share of those changes through which the map of Europe has so frequently required to be redrawn. In 1569, Henry, son of Ernest the Confessor, and calling himself Duke of Brunswick—Lüneburg—Dannenburg, founded the new House of Brunswick—Wolfenbüttel, the old one, which received its name from a portion of the domains, having become extinct in 1369. At the same date, Henry's younger brother William got possession of the Duchies of Lüneburg and Zell and founded that Duchy of Brunswick—Lüneburg, which afterwards became the Electorate, and still later, the Kingdom of Hanover.

Henry was succeeded by his son, Henry Julius—1589–1613—some of whose dollars from their singular devices are known as the Wasp dollar, the Lie dollar, the Truth dollar, the Rebel dollar, and so on. On one of his Thaler's is a bust of himself, with a high ruff round his neck, dividing the date 15—93, the legend reading HENR. JVL. D. G. POST. EPS. HAL. ET. D. BRVN. E. LVNEB. On the reverse is the shield of arms with the White Horse for crest; on the right side one wild man as a supporter, with legend HONESTVM PRO PATRIA, *Honor or Honorable, for country.*

Duke Henry Julius was succeeded by his son, known as Duke Christian the Crazy, because of his insane admiration of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of Britain, and wife of the Elector Palatine, Frederick V.

Duke Christian, having issued a number of singular dollars, died in 1626, and was succeeded by his son Augustus, who was also possessed with the family *penchant* for issuing peculiar coins. Perhaps the most notable of his issues are those that constitute the Bell series, so called from the figure of the large bell that appears on the reverses. As these dollars are occasionally met with, we shall describe each of them.

First Dollar: Obverse; bust of the duke to left, with bare head, clad in armor, a baton in his right hand, and a helmet with three plumes in his left; legend: AUGUSTUS. HERTZOG. ZU. BRAUS: UND LU—*Augustus*

Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg. Reverse; a bell without a clapper, but fastened to a yoke from which a rope hangs down; legend: *ALLES *MIT *BEDACHT; that is, *All with thoughtfulness*—HXS. ANNO. 1643. On the rim of the bell are the letters, T. S. G. E. B. and beneath it SIC *NISI. The key to the origin of the design and the meaning of the letters is found in the facts of history. The town of Wolfenbüttel, belonging to Brunswick, had been occupied in 1627 by the Imperialists. By the treaty of Goslar in 1642, confirmed by that of Brunswick in 1643, these agreed to return it to Duke Augustus on September 13 of that year, but the surrender did not take place until the following day. This delay led to the Duke's medal with its design; As a bell without a clapper—sic—then come in the letters that are the initials of the following words: tractatus sunt Goslariensis et Brunsvicensis—so are the treaties of Goslar and Brunswick—NISI executio subsequatur, *unless execution follow*. In other words, Promises without performances are little worth.

Second Dollar: Obverse as before. Reverse also as before, except that the word UTI precedes the SIC NISI.

Third Dollar: This is the rarest of the series, and with obverse as before, is found with two varieties of reverse. The one has SIC NISI; the other has UTI SIC NISI. The distinguishing feature of the issue, however, is the omission of the letters T. S. G. E. B. from the rim of the bell, their place being supplied by the word GLORIA—the Duke become rather sarcastic about the value of *glory*.

Fourth Dollar: Obverse as before. Reverse somewhat modified; the word ANNO is absent from the legend; the clapper of the bell is seen leaning on a block under which is the word SED—*But*. On the clapper we read, 15 K. MAII—that is fifteen days before the *Kalends* of May, or the 19th of April, and on the block we read AP 13 V 10 IN F; that is Apocalypse or Revelation 13 ch v 10, at the end, where we have, *Here is the patience and the faith of the saints*, the meaning of the whole being that the Emperor had confirmed the treaties, *But*, until execution took place, patience and faith were still required.

Fifth Dollar: Obverse as before; reverse, as before, except that the clapper, marked E, is in the bell, and on its sides we read TAN DEM. On the rim of the bell the legend now is, W. A. I. D. I. R., and below, M. VII. B. 13. 8. The surrender of Wolfenbüttel had been appointed for Wednesday, Septem. 13, and the words in full read TANDEM ergo wolfferbytum abs injustis detentoribus inride restituetur mensis septembris 13; the character at the close is the sign for Mercury, to whom Wednesday was sacred. The Duke, therefore, mentions the day of the week—Wednesday—as well as the day of the month, the thirteenth, the translation being: *At length then, Wolfenbüttel will be reluctantly surrendered by its unjust detainers on Wednesday, September 13.*

Sixth Dollar: Obverse as before; reverse in all respects like the last, except that in place of 13 8, we have 14 ' 4. This latter character is

the sign for Jupiter, to whom Thursday was sacred, so that this medal must have been struck to denote the postponement of the actual surrender of the town from Wednesday the 13th, to Thursday the 14th of September.

Seventh Dollar: Obverse; the Brunswick-Lüneburg Shield of Arms, with its eleven fields and five crests, the central one carrying the White Horse of Hanover. Reverse: the bell swinging from the right by three arms, said to denote the three branches of the Ducal family, each holding a separate rope. Beneath, is the town of Wolfenbüttel with the sun just rising over it, to indicate, we suppose, its now happy condition and prospects. On the bell, in two lines, are the words, *Nuncius pacis ex sonorus*, *By its sound, a messenger of peace*; the legend round the field is, *TANDEM PATIENTIA VICTRIX ANNO 1643*. *At length, patience, or rather, perseverance, prevails in the year 1643*. Most of these medals are found in many varieties, the seventh appearing in no fewer than twenty-one, and is therefore the one most frequently met with.

Russian Platinum Coins.

Among what are called "noble metals," platinum holds a very high place. It is found only in a native state, in glistening granules of a steel-gray color, that sometimes are as large as pigeons' eggs, and in a few cases have weighed ten, and even twenty pounds. It was discovered in the United States of Colombia, and is now found in Oregon and California, Spain, Australia and Russia. It was unknown in Europe till 1737, in which year Don Ulloa, a Spaniard, discovered a small quantity in Asia. Shortly afterwards it was found in Estramadura, in Spain. Its discovery on the eastern slopes of European Russia dates from 1822 or 1823. In 1824 the first considerable quantity of it was obtained. In 1825 Baron Humboldt communicated to the Academy at Paris some specimens, stating that these contained *osmium* and *irridium*, the latter being the hardest metal known, and used to make the so-called diamond tips of our gold pens.

The qualities of platinum are peculiar;—one of the heaviest forms of matter known, it is malleable and ductile, but almost infusible by heat, yielding to nothing but the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, or a very powerful blast-furnace, and is incapable of atmospheric oxidation. It is, therefore, in some respects, well fitted for the purposes of a coinage.

The amount of platinum discovered soon became considerable, and presented to Russia a new source of national wealth. In 1828, the Emperor Nicholas I. ordered it to be used as a coin metal, and that coins, each of three roubles value, should be issued. The obverse design on these is the Russian eagle, triply crowned, holding the sceptre and orb, having on its breast a shield charged with the arms of the Grand Duchy

of Moscow, and on its wings six other shields, each bearing the arms of one of the provinces. The reverse had an inscription. In 1829 pieces of six roubles value were issued, and in 1830 pieces of twelve roubles, the costliness of the metal easily allowing coins of such high values to



PLATINUM SIX ROUBLE PIECE.

be issued. Platinum continued to be issued down to the year 1838, when its further use was discontinued, Russia finding it not suitable in all respects for coin purposes. The lesson of this experiment is, that whatever may be the intrinsic excellence or value of a particular metal, unless it be employed by a number of nations for coin purposes, coins issued in it have no circulation, and are of no value in the exchanges of the world. Such coins come, therefore, to circulate only within the territories of the country issuing them, and are really even there only national tokens or counters. In colonial times wampum might circulate as currency in New England, but having no value in Europe, a metallic currency was soon adopted. So no nation, not even Russia, could force the other European countries to take coins of platinum. These countries wanted coins of gold with which they might pay for goods purchased from American and Asiatic merchants, who knew nothing of platinum—a metal not convertible, as is gold, into a great variety of objects, and possessed, therefore, of a more restricted intrinsic value. For this, among other reasons, platinum has disappeared from the list of coin metals, and nations have learned that gold being the standard medium of exchange all over the world, no less valuable metal can now take its place. Those that may try the experiment will have to pay smartly for the wisdom they will learn.

Scottish Coins.

Perhaps it may interest our readers and be of more service to them if in place of going systematically through the coinage of Scotland, we pass for the present over the main issues of the Stuart family, and describe those struck after the accession to the English throne of James the Sixth. Coins of this later period are naturally much more frequently met with

than those of the earlier one, so that in this manner we may be more helpful to young collectors.

Elizabeth died March 24, 1603, and on the same day James VI., of Scotland, son of Queen Mary, cousin of Elizabeth, and next of succession, was proclaimed king, as James I., of England. On the fifth of the next month (April), James left Holyrood House, for London, and on the eighth issued a proclamation making the Scotch Six pound piece gold, current in England for ten shillings, and the Merk current for thirteen pence half-penny. This was done, it is said, for the convenience during the journey to London of his Scottish attendants, who had not been able to provide themselves so speedily as the case required with English coins. On the 20th October, 1604, James assumed the title of King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, placing it on the national coinage, where it remained as the designation of the sovereign until the year 1800.

On the 15th of November James issued a proclamation of a new coinage for Scotland, and on the next day contracted with Thomas Acheson for its manufacture. The recent discovery by Mr. Cochrane Patrick of a copy of this contract among the Gordon papers in the private collection at Gordonstone, has brought to light a very interesting and important fact, wholly unsuspected by our most experienced numismatists. It has hitherto been held, that after James' accession to the English throne in 1604, the coinages for Scotland were distinguishable from those for England by the presence of the Scottish Arms in the First and Fourth quarters of the National Shield. From this document, however, we find that until the close of 1609 there was no difference between the coins minted for England and Scotland, except in the mint mark and in the thistle on the horse trappings of the silver crown and half crown. The gold coins, this contract declares, were to be of five sorts—the Unit (or £12 Scots piece), the Double Crown (or £6 Scots piece), the Britain Crown (or £3 Scots piece), the Thistle Crown (or 48s. Scots piece) and the Half Crown (or 30s. Scots piece, all of twenty-two carats fine. The type or device is most minutely described.

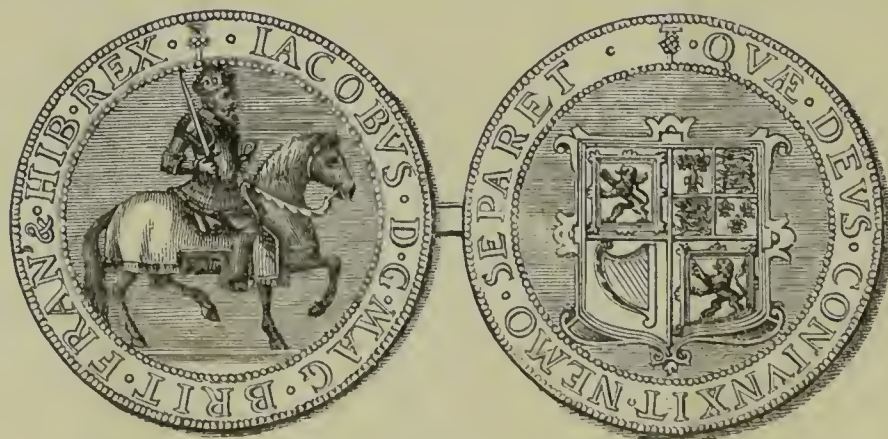
On the obverse of the Unit there is a half length figure of the King in armor, crowned and facing right with the sceptre in his right hand and the orb in his left. Legend: JACOBVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN & HIB. REX., with mint mark a thistle. Reverse: A crowned shield quartered, dividing I R. In the first and fourth quarters are the English Arms, the three fleur de lys and the three leopards or lions quarterly. In the second the Scottish Arms, the lion rampant, and in the fourth the Irish harp with legend: FACIAM. EOS. IN. GENTEM. UNAM. (*I will make them into one nation*), with mint mark a thistle. This was the first time the Scotch or Irish Arms appeared on the English coins. The Double Crown and the Britain Crown had a slightly different device; on the obverse, the King's bust crowned, but without the sceptre and orb, having legend: JA. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX.,

with mint mark a thistle ; and on reverse the crowned shield as before, with legend : HENRICUS. ROSAS. REGNA. JACOBVS. (*Henry (nnited) the roses ; James the Kingdoms*), with M. M., a thistle. On the obverse of the Thistle crown was a full-blown rose on a stem with legend, JA. D. G. MAG. BR. F. & H. REX. with M. M., a thistle ; and on reverse, a Scotch thistle crowned with legend, TVEATVR. VNITA. DEVS. *united may God protect* (them). The obverse of the Half crown (or thirty shilling Scotch piece) was to have the bust of the King crowned, with the legend, I. D. G. ROSA. SINE. SPINA., *James by the Grace of God, a rose without a thorn*.

The silver coins were to be of seven pieces, the Crown (or £ 3 Scots piece), the Half Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Twopenny, Penny and Halfpenny ; the device to be exactly similar to that on the coins issued for England, except that the M. M. on all was to be a thistle, and that a thistle should be on the horse clothes, on the Crown and Half Crown, while the Halfpenny had no inscription. The dies for this coinage were made by Thos. Foulis and Jas. Achesoun.

Up to the present time the coins above described have uniformly been considered to be part of the English series. It is now plain that they belong to that of Scotland.

In Dec., 1609, the shield on the reverse was altered, and the Scottish Arms placed in two quarters, the first and fourth, instead as formerly only in the second. In every other respect the coins as to devices and legends remained as they were, those for Scotland continuing to be issued in Edinburgh, and those for England in London. These devices continued in use until the King's death in 1625. In 1614 James issued



SCOTTISH CROWN OF JAMES II., 1609—second issue.

copper coins for use in Scotland, the earliest after his accession to the English throne. On the 1st of March the Privy Council directed Charles Dickenson to engrave dies for coining three hundred stone weight of copper into Twopenny and Onepenny pieces. On the obverse should

be three thistle heads on one stalk, with legend JACOBVS DEI. GRA. MAG. BRIT., and on the reverse the Scottish lion crowned, with legend FRANCIE ET HIBERNIE REX. The Twopenny piece was to be distinguished from the Penny in design by having on the reverse two dots or points behind the lion, instead of one, as on the Penny, which, at the same time, was only half the size of the former.



Notwithstanding this large issue, the want of small coin was still greatly felt, so that on May 17th the Council directed that an additional two hundred stone weight of copper be coined into Pennies and Two Pennies. In 1623, there was a new issue of copper money. On August 5th it was ordered that five hundred stone weight of copper be coined into Penny and Twopenny pieces, similar to those of 1614, except that the legend on the reverse was to read FRAN. ET. HIB. REX., while the coins themselves were to be of much less weight, sixteen of the Twopennies being needful to make up one ounce. This was James' latest issue of copper money, as he died on the 28th of March, 1625.

The Modern Coinages of Japan.

With the opening of the treaty ports in 1863, Japan entered the family of civilized nations, and immediately commenced a career of unexampled activity in the various branches of internal improvements, building railroads and telegraphs, organizing its army and navy after European



models; establishing banks, schools, and the various administrative bureaux, and last, but not least, created a post-office and mint in 1870, to

complete the recoinage of the currency, which had already been commenced by contract in the mint at San Francisco.

The coinage of Japan is modeled after our own in weight, value and denomination. As will be seen by the annexed list, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 yen (dollar) pieces in gold, 1 yen in silver, and its fractional parts of 5, 10, 20 and 50 sen (cent) pieces, with subsidiary coins of 1 rin (mill), $\frac{1}{2}$, and 2 sen in copper.

Our first illustration represents the gold 20 yen piece. *Obverse*: imperial dragon in circle. *Legend*, (commencing in the centre at the bottom, and reading round to the right), Dai Nippon. Yen 20. Year 3 meiji,* which may be translated, Great Japan. 20 yen. Third year of emperor's reign. *Reverse*: two long flags, bearing the sun and moon respectively, and two branches, with chrysanthemum in the center and above.

This and the 10 yen piece of the same design were made in San Francisco in 1870 (meiji 3), and in Japan in 1872 and 1873.

The first gold was struck in the Japanese mint in 1872, but we have the San Francisco coinage of 1870, and possibly some were struck in 1871, meiji 4, but we have not been able to find any bearing this date. Some few complete sets of coins were struck in 1875 expressly for the Centennial Exhibition, but as they were not struck for circulation we have not included them in our list.



Five yen pieces were struck in San Francisco in 1870, and in Japan in 1872-3-4-5-6-7.

*Unfortunately the engravers have not succeeded in reproducing the characters on the coins with that degree of accuracy which is so desirable in cuts of this nature. However, the most essential part, the figures, can easily be distinguished, and with the aid of the annexed table of figures the date of any piece can readily be seen. After 10 (+) the dates are made by placing the units under the 10, thus: ± 11 , ± 12 , and so on. When we come to twenty the cross is placed below, \pm , 20, as will be seen on our illustration.

1	一	Corresponding to our year 1868.
2	二	" " 1869.
3	三	" " 1870.
4	四	" " 1871.
5	五	" " 1872.
6	六	" " 1873.
7	七	" " 1874.
8	八	" " 1875.
9	九	" " 1876.
10	十	" " 1877.

Two yen pieces were struck in San Francisco in 1870, and in Japan in 1872-3-4.



One yen pieces of the same design were struck in San Francisco in 1870.

One yen pieces, with *obverse*: 1 yen in center. *Legend*: name and date; were struck in Japan in 1871-2-3-4.



Silver yen.—*Obverse*: imperial dragon in center. *Legend*: Dia Nippon. Yen. Year 3 meiji. *Reverse*: Chrysanthemum in center, with branches below and flowers above.

These were struck in 1870-1-2.



Fifty and twenty sen, same design, were coined in 1870-1-2.



Ten sen, same design, were coined in 1870-1-2.

Five sen of this design were only made one year, 1870.

In 1871 and '2 the obverse of the five sen was changed to value in centre, surrounded by name and date, all in Japanese.

In 1873 an alteration was made in all the silver under a dollar by adding the value in English in the legend on the obverse, and 10, 20 and 50 sen pieces of this design were struck in 1873-4-5-6-7, and five sen pieces in 1873-4-5.

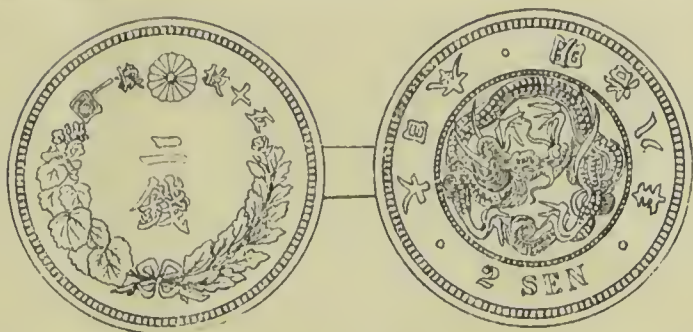


In 1874 the Yen was changed to conform to the other pieces by adding the value in English, with the addition of its weight and fineness. The obverse, however, underwent an entire change by placing the value in Japanese 1 Yen in the center between two branches, with the chrysanthemum above. This piece was coined only one year.



Still following the U. S. in 1875, the weight of the dollar was raised to 420 grains, which we find duly recorded on the obverse, with the addition of the two words GRAINS and FINE. This has crowded up the Japanese inscription, which still remains the same. These yens were coined in 1875-6-7.

In 1870 a series of copper coins of the following design were made in San Francisco: *Obverse*, Imperial dragon; legend, Dia Nippon, year 3 meiji. *Reverse*, Branches, with value in center; above, chrysanthemum, with 100 sen make one yen. These are only of one date, the value being $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 sen, and the 1 rin similar to current design, but without value in English.



In December, 1873, the Japanese mint commenced coining copper, and modified the previous design by adding the value in English on the obverse, the reverse in each case stating how many go to a yen.

Of this design coins of the value of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 sens were coined in 1873-4-5-6-7. The rin is of the following design: *Obverse*, Chrysanthemum in center, with name and date in Japanese, and 1 rin in English surrounding it. *Reverse*, value in Japanese. It was coined in 1874-5.

Short Talks about Heraldry.

The phrase *Coat of Arms* is derived from the early custom of Knights wearing their distinguishing arms or badges on their surcoat, a short tunic, without sleeves, that was worn over the armor, and at first fastened at the waist by a belt. To this tunic, sleeves were afterwards attached and the belt discontinued. From this surcoat the arms were transferred to the escutcheon or shield. Of this the surface was called "the field," while to allow of greater variety in description, the surface of the shield was assumed to present the appearance of a metal, a color, or of a fur. To carry out this assumption, the surface was marked, or considered as marked, in a variety of modes, of which we will speak again. Having a shield before us the first thing to notice is that its field is divided into nine parts, or points, according to the following plan :

1	2	3
	4	
	5	
7	6	9
	8	

The upper section of the shield, called the *Chief*, has three divisions: Dexter Chief No. 1, on the right; Middle, or Chief No. 2, and Sinister Chief No. 3 on the left. Our reader will notice here that this way of speaking of right and left differs from that employed when we are des-

eribing coins. The explanation is that when we are describing coins we are looking at the pieces, we call that the right which faces our right hand, and that the left which faces our left; while in heraldry there is supposed to be standing behind the shield a soldier, and his right hand is the right of the shield and his left hand its left. The Middle Chief No. 2 is supposed to be the head in the human figure. Below this is No. 4, the *Honor point*, representing the neck, round which orders and ribbons and other insignia were hung. Below this is No. 5, the center of the shield, the *Fess point*, denoting the human heart. No. 6 is the *Nombril point*, while the lower part is like the upper or Chief, divided into 7 Dexter, 8 Base and 9 Sinister.

The surface of the shield, we have said, was supposed to be a metal, and when such was the case it was said to be either *Or* or *Argent*. If it were *Or*, or gold, the shield was, or was represented as covered with dots. If it were *Argent* or silver, the surface was perfectly plain. In addition to the metals, however, there were seven *tinctures* or colors, some one of which the shield was supposed to exhibit. The most frequently met with of these was *Gules*, or red, a color often adopted in remembrance of some hard-fought battle, to indicate the blood that then flowed freely. *Gules* is represented in heraldry by lines drawn perpendicularly from the top to the bottom of the shield or division.

Another tincture was *Azure*, or light blue. The lazuli or copper ore which gives this color, was in former times brought from beyond the seas. The *Azure* shield, therefore, implied *foreign service*, and was denoted by horizontal lines. *Vert*, or green, denoted woodland life, and was represented by diagonal lines from right to left. *Sable*, or black was represented by lines crossing each other over the whole surface at right angles, like woven cloth. The other three colors, *Purpure*, purple; *Senne*, orange; and *Murrey*, or sanguine are considered as colors that signify dependence. These metals and tinctures have each a significance; *Or*, or gold, for instance, was held to denote wisdom, wealth, nobility of character; *argern*, purity of character; *gules*, military courage; *azure*, virtue and plenty; *vert*, hope and joy; *sable*, wisdom and steadfastness, and so on. Sometimes, again, the surface of the shield was supposed to consist of *fur*. Of this there are several kinds, the principal being *ermine*, represented by a white shield with black tails, and esteemed the most honorable of all, *ermine* being the symbol of purity. There are a number of other colors, but we have mentioned those that are most frequently found.

Prince Edward Island.

Prince Edward Island lies on the south side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by

Northumberland Straits, a channel that varies from ten to forty miles in width. The island itself is of but small dimensions, having a length of about 135 miles, and a width of from five to thirty miles. Its surface is free from mountains, but is undulating, its highest points being hardly more than 300 feet above the sea. The settlement of this island goes back to the early occupation of Canada. At first it was called St. John, and is mentioned as such by Champlain in the record of his discoveries. That careful observer describes accurately its situation, fisheries, harbors, and other important features. When the French government, acting under the discoveries of Cartier and Verazzani, established in America the vast domain of New France, embracing Canada on the one side of the St. Lawrence, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on the other, the Island of St. John was also, of course, included.

In 1663 this island was granted to a French captain, the *Sieur Doublet*, who held it only as a station of a fishing company. After the treaty of Utrecht however in 1713, at the close of the wars of the Spanish succession, Acadia (Nova Scotia), having been ceded by France to England, a number of its people retired to the island of St. John. In 1745 along with Cape Breton it was taken from the French by the New England Colonials, but was restored to France by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. On the second capture of Louisburg in 1758, the island of St. John again fell into the hands of Britain, this time to remain permanently attached to its crown. Its population was at that period only about five thousand and consisted of Indians, Acadian refugees, and British settlers chiefly from Scotland. In 1770, it obtained a governor for itself, and in 1773 a Constitution having been granted, its first House of Assembly was called.

In 1799, as considerable inconvenience resulted from its name being similar to that of the chief towns of New Brunswick and Newfoundland, this was changed from St. John to Prince Edward Island, in honor of the Duke of Kent, the brother of George III. and father of Queen Victoria, who, as commander in America, had conducted public affairs very happily, retaining its political constitution of a Council of nine and a popular House of Assembly.

As the commercial intercourse of Prince Edward Island is almost exclusively with its neighboring provinces, its early currency consisted of the prevailing money. In 1855 and 1857 copper tokens of a neat design appeared in the island, issued however as private speculations and possessing no official character. On the obverse of these appears the date in the center of the field, with PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND around it, and on the reverse the words in five lines SELF GOVERNMENT AND FREE TRADE. In 1866, the great Confederation of the Canadian provinces took place, but neither Newfoundland or Prince Edward Island joined it. In 1871, the first colonial money was issued, when a cent appeared with a tasteful design having on the obverse a head of Victoria with diadem facing left, enclosed

by a circle of beads with legend VICTORIA QUEEN, and in the exergue the date 1871. On the reverse are two old forest trees, one considerably larger than the other, symbolizing, we presume, the colonial relationship of the island to Great Britain ; below these in small letters, are the words PARVA SUB INGENTI, *The little one under (the shelter of) the great*, and in an outer circle the legend PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, with in the exergue the words ONE CENT.

The New Dollar.

Consequent on the passage through the House of Representatives and the Senate of what is called the Silver Bill, the Mint authorities have been considering patterns for the proposed dollar. It is not known at the time we write whether the President will veto this measure or not, or in either case, what course may be taken by its supporters. The present labors of the Mint officials may therefore all come to nought, or they may save delay in the future, but a description of these patterns may be interesting to our readers.

As the first dollar—that issued in 1794—was struck in Philadelphia, it is proposed that the first issues of the new dollar shall be made from the same Mint. By the law of 22d April, 1792, the dollar was to weigh 416 grains of silver. At this it remained until January, 1837, when the Congress reduced the weight to 412½ grains—a change effected, however, simply by removing 3½ grains of the copper alloy from the coin, leaving the amount of pure silver the same as before, so that the relative value of silver to gold at that date was fixed by law to be that of 15.9884 to 1, or nearly 16 to 1. In 1873 the issue of silver dollars by our Government was dropped because of the depreciation of the value of silver bullion. Since then, owing to the recent immense discoveries of this metal, silver has been steadily declining in value till now 412½ grains of it can be purchased for 92 or 93 cents. Under these circumstances it has been proposed that the United States Government shall resume the coinage of the dollar, adhere to its old weight of 412½ grains, make this a legal tender for all debts past or future, and thus, as a Government, make 7 or 8 cents profit on every dollar it shall issue.

On the obverse of the first of these pattern dollars is a head of the Goddess of Liberty, and while the reverse has the device of the eagle with wings extended, holding in his talons spears and arrows, all within a wreath, over which is the motto, IN GOD WE TRUST. The second pattern has on its obverse, a Head of Liberty, much resembling that on the first described. Above the head is the motto IN GOD WE TRUST, and round the field are thirteen stars with the date 1878 in the exergue ; on the reverse is an eagle with wings extended, but drooping, while over his head in German text is the legend *e pluribus unum* ; the legend round the field is

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, while in the exergue are the words ONE DOLLAR.

Coin Sales.

Our readers will remember that the sale of the Redlich collection will take place at Leavitt's Rooms, N. Y., on the 4th, 5th and 6th inst. Few auction sales that have taken place within a long period will be so memorable. Not only will the famous half dime of 1802 be then disposed of, but there has been added to the sale another piece that may as yet be fairly called unique. This is a New Jersey *Immunis Columbia* of 1786, having on the obverse the customary figure of Columbia facing right with date in the exergue, and on the reverse the Jersey shield with the legend E PLURIBUS UNUM. This piece is occasionally found bearing the date 1787, but is extremely rare, while the fine condition in which it occurs has always led to the belief that the very few specimens known were merely patterns. The one now to be sold is, however, the first we think that has come to light, having the date of 1786. It is, therefore, a most interesting and valuable addition to our American Colonial coins. Another coin sale, to last also for three days, will be held in Messrs. Leavitt's rooms on March 19, 20 and 21st. Mr. W. H. Strowbridge has prepared the catalogue, which shows all the usual indications of his enthusiasm and care.

Correction.

We have to express our regret for two extraordinary slips that are found on p. 18 of our last issue. Two lines from the top of the page, the sentence should read as follows: "This device was retained during the years 1830-1-2-3-4-5 and 6. In 1837 two devices were used, &c., &c." Further down the page are the words: "reappearing till 1873," which ought to be "reappearing in 1873." The mistake is so obvious to every one acquainted with the half dime, that no one can have been misled; nevertheless, we are vexed.

Answers to Correspondents.

A. C. B., Utica: The piece you enclosed is a silver florin of Leopold II. of Tuscany. The legend on the obverse: LEOP. II., D. G. P. R. H. ET B. A. A. M. D. ETR, when in full, and translated, will read: *Leopold II., By the Grace of God, Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduke of Austria, Grand Duke of Etruria (Tuscany).* On the reverse, the legend will read: *God, our Helper.*

Leopold II. became Grand Duke of Tuscany in 1824, and was son of Ferdinand III., who had reigned from 1792. Ferdinand was second son of Leopold I., who had become Grand Duke in 1765, but in 1790 had ascended the Imperial throne, continuing, however, his rule in Tuscany. Leopold's father had been Francis III. of Tuscany; Francis of Lorraine, son-in-law of Charles VI. of Germany. On the death of Charles, in 1740, Francis became nominally Emperor of Germany, as Francis I., and in 1745 became so actually. From this connection of the Houses come the German titles on this Tuscan piece.

The Antwerp pieces you mention, are unquestionably *siege pieces*.

J. W., St. Louis.—The medal you have described is not rare, and is improperly called the Castorland dollar, though it did represent a certain sum of money when issued. Its history is as follows: In 1792, one Pierre Chassanis, a Parisian, purchased a large tract of land at Castorville, now Carthage, Jefferson Co., on Beaver River, and only about four miles from the Black River, in New York State. Next year a company was formed in Paris to settle on this ground, its stock consisting of 2,000 shares, valued at 800 livres, or about \$125 each. One farm and one city lot were to be given to each shareholder, and at the end of twenty-one years the company was to be wound up, the unallotted property being sold for the benefit of the members. Officers were of course elected and resolutions adopted for the government of the colony. The officers of the company were to remain at Paris, and while the directors should receive no salaries, each one should receive an honorarium for every meeting of the board that was attended. This fee was to consist of two silver pieces, each worth about seventy-five cents, and dies were at once ordered for their production. To the eminent engravers, the Bros. Duvivier, who also designed the "Washington before Boston" medal, the manufacture of the dies was entrusted, the result being a design very graceful in execution, but singularly composite in its features. On the obverse is the head of Cybele as representing the earth, with her laurel wreath of victory as conqueror of the wilderness. The legend FRANCO-AMERICANA COLONIA CASTORLAND, with the date 1796, really tells the whole history of the piece. On the reverse is Ceres holding a spill used for tapping the sugar-maple, and beside her a cornucopia with flowers, while a sheaf of wheat is at feet, Spring, Summer, Autumn being the period for the activity of the goddess. The legend SALVE MAGNA PARENS FRUGUM—*hail, great parent of fruit*—is from Virgil.

*Salvemagna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus,
magna virum.* George 2, 173.

The dies of this handsome piece are still preserved at the Paris Mint, and collectors who fancy it, can order impressions in any metal that they please.

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1878.

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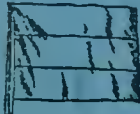

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STANDARD COIN—1 yen, (1 dollar) = 100 tempos or sen, = 10,000 mon or sepi.


1871 ISSUE.

	1 T. BLUE.	1 T. VERMILION.	1 T. GREEN.
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1872 ISSUE.

	1 T. BLUE.	1 T. VERMILION.	1 T. GREEN.
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1873-4 ISSUE.

10 S. BROWN.		Similar design. 1 S. RED.	4 S. RED.	6 S. BROWN.	8 similar to last. 10 S. GREEN.	20 S. VIOLET.	50 S. BROWN.
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1874-5.

Same as last. 10 S. SLATE.	1 S. BROWN.	5 S. YELLOW.	4 S. GREEN.	6 S. ORANGE.		Similar to cat. 10 S. SLATE.	40 S. CARMINE.
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LACOS.

GOVERNMENT—British Colony since 1861. AREA—5,000 square miles. POPULATION—62,021.
STANDARD COIN—Same as in Great Britain.

1874 ISSUE.

1 P. LILAC.		2 P. BROWN.	3 P. ROSE.	4 P. GREEN.	1 S. ORANGE.
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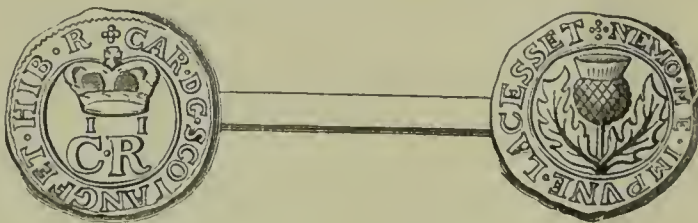
Scotch Coins.

On the 28th of March, 1625, the first of the English line of the Stuarts died, and was at once succeeded by his son Charles I. Within a week—that is, on the 1st of April—Charles Dickeson was directed to sink dies for the Scottish mint, the devices to be similar to those used in the previous reign, the king's name and likeness alone being changed. The dies were struck, but while the legends were changed, the likeness of Jas. I. was continued on the early gold and silver coins of Charles I. Dickeson's receipt for £450 for these dies is still preserved in Edinburgh. On the 15th of the same month the mint authorities were directed to strike and issue the following *gold* coins: The Unit, or Double Angel, having on the obverse a half-length likeness of the king in armor, crowned and facing right, with the sceptre in his right hand, and the orb in the left, the legend being, CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRIT., FRAN. & HIB. REX., and on the exergue a crowned and garnished shield, separating C R, with legend, FACIAM. EOS. IN. GENTEM. VNAM., with MM. a thistle.* The Half Unit, or Angel, or Double Crown, with obverse, a crowned half bust of the king, facing right, with legend, CAROLVS D. G., MAG. BRIT., FRAN. & HIB. REX., and M. M., a thistle; reverse: a plain shield crowned, separating C. R., with legend, HENRICVS. ROSAS. REGNA. JACOBUS.; the Britain Crown, or Three (Scots) Pound piece, called also the Five Merk piece, in all respects similar to the last, only but half its size and weight; the Thistle Crown, or Four Merk piece, and the Half Crown, or Two and a Half Merk piece.

The following *silver* coins were also ordered: the Crown or Three (Scots) Pound piece, sometimes called the Sixty Shilling piece, having on its obverse the king crowned, on horseback, riding to right, with legend, CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRIT., FRAN. ET HIB. REX., with MM. a thistle; on the reverse is a shield, not crowned, with legend, QVÆ DEVS CONIVNXIT NEMO SEPARET, with MM. a thistle; the Half Crown, or Thirty Shilling piece, precisely similar to the last, but reduced in size and weight; the Shilling, or Twelve Penny piece, having on the obverse, crowned bust of the king, facing right, with XII. behind the head, with legend as before, and MM. a thistle; and on the reverse a plain shield, not crowned, with legend also as before, and MM. a thistle; the Sixpence, or Six Shilling piece, with obverse same as the Shilling, except that there is VI. behind the king's head, and that the obverse has a date, 1627, over the shield. Of this coin only a single specimen is known, and this is carefully guarded in the British Museum. The Twopence, or Two Shilling piece, having on the obverse a crowned full-blown rose, with legend, C. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA, and on the reverse a crowned thistle, with legend, TVEATVR VNITA DEVS, with MM. A Penny, or One Shilling, and the Halfpenny, or Sixpence, were also included in this issue.

To this series also belongs properly the earliest of Charles' *copper* coins,

though none of these were actually issued until 1629. On April 15th, of that year, the King ordered that five hundred stone weight of pure copper should be coined into Twopenny pieces and into Onepenny pieces (sometimes called *Turners* and *Halfturners*—a corruption of the French *Tournois*), similar in weight, design and legend to those of the last coinage of James I., that of August, 1623, CAROLVS being substituted for JACOBUS. In 1631, a pattern for a copper farthing was prepared, but the coin was never issued, a specimen in silver now in the British Museum alone telling the story. Most minutely indeed is this coin, that yet was never issued, described in the order of the Council. It was to weigh eight grains and be current for threepence Scotch. On the obverse should be two C's, interlaced, crowned with legend, CAR. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. R., And on the reverse, a thistle with legend, NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET; For this issue fifteen hundred stone weight of copper was ordered, yet not one ounce of it was ever used for this purpose. In January, 1632, the Council ordered the issue of a new copper coinage, to consist of One and Two penny pieces, and to weigh respectively eight and sixteen grains. The grant of this coinage was given to the Earl of Stirling, who employed the well-known Nicholas Briot, a native of Lorraine and chief engraver to the King, to engrave the dies. It was ordered that the obverse should bear an imperial crown, separating the letters C. R., while beneath the crown was to be I, for the *One*-penny and II for the *Two*-penny piece, with legend CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FRAN. ET. HIB. R.; on the reverse was to be a Scotch thistle with legend NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET. This penny was never issued, but the *Two*-penny is well-known under the name of the *Turner*. Copper farthings, while freely issued for both England and Ireland, were there-



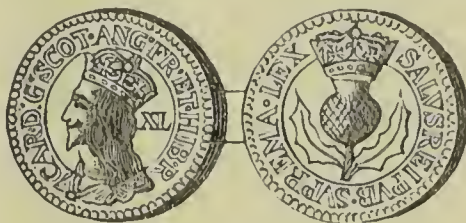
COPPER TURNER OR TWO-PENNY PIECE, CHARLES I, 1632,

fore never coined for Scotland, and in the proclamation directing the issue of the coins above described, Lord Stirling was expressly forbidden to issue coins of such low value. In December, 1634, Lord Stirling's charter was extended for nine years, with leave to issue six thousand stone weight of copper additional, in One and Two-penny pieces, similar to those of 1632.

In August, 1635, Briot, who had proceeded to Scotland to coin these copper pieces, was appointed by the king master of the Scottish mint in room of George Foulis, deceased, and was directed to continue coining gold and silver coins according to the contract made between

king James and Acheson. In July, 1636, Briot prepared for the *Second* Scottish coinage of king Charles, a Half-merk, or noble, bearing on its obverse, a crowned head of the king, with pointed beard and lace collar, facing left, having VI behind the head, denoting its current value

⁸ of 6s. 8d., with legend beginning at the front of the bust, CAROLVS, D. G. SCOT: ANG. FR. ET HIB, R. and on reverse a crowned shield with legend, CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO, *I reign under Christ's protection*. A quarter merk or Half noble, having on obverse side a crowned head as before, but with XL behind it, and legend



QUARTER MERK, CHARLES II.

CAR. D. G. SCOT: ANG: FR. ET HIB: R, on the reverse a crowned thistle, with legend, SALVS. REIPVB. SVPREMA. LEX.—*The welfare of the commonwealth is the highest law*; a true maxim, but one that may easily be abused. Just over the crown on the reverse is a small F., the initial of Falconer, Briot's son-in-law, and who was probably the actual sinker of the die, though the king's likeness was engraved by Briot himself. Twenty-penny pieces were also issued, having obverse design and legend as before, but with XX behind the head, while the reverse had the crowned thistle and legend, IVSTITIA. THRONVM. FIRMAT., with F. at its end; on some of these coins we have *thronam*, while on one without the F, and of very light weight, and therefore, possibly, an illegal issue, the spelling is all mixed up.

The New Silver Dollar.

Many of our readers have already seen our new dollar, but it is still, and will be for some time, a scarce coin. Having been made a legal tender available for customs, it is of more value than greenbacks, and is equal in value for domestic purposes to gold. The Secretary of the Treasury is therefore very properly acting as if it were intrinsically worth one hundred cents, and gives it out—not for other silver coins, which he treats as bullion, buying them at their market value; not for greenbacks, which would be, practically, contraction—a procedure forbidden by the Legislature—but for gold. He thus simply exchanges one legal tender for another, and maintains the principle of a bi-metallic currency, as lately adopted by the Government.

The new dollar has been designed by Mr. Geo. E. Morgan, formerly connected with the Royal Mint of Great Britain, as one of its most effective designers. Two years ago the authorities there, in compliance with a request from our Mint officials, released Mr. Morgan from his engagement with them, that he might assume a high position in our Mint at Philadelphia. The coin weighs $412\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and is thus a good deal lighter than the trade dollar, which will now rapidly disappear. On the obverse is a large head of Liberty facing left; masses of hair brushed back from a rather low forehead are caught near the top of the head by a band bearing the word LIBERTY; a wreath of cotton leaves and wheat ears lies between this band and the turned-up peak or border of a liberty cap that covers the whole back of the head, while the thick flowing hair curls and rolls round and under the back of the neck. The nose of the goddess is almost Grecian in its straightness, while the chin turns up and protrudes outrageously far from the neck; the front of the neck is a straight line—, our lady friend not descending from mother Eve, never had, we suppose, an Adam's apple in her throat; the legend is E. PLURIBUS. UNUM, with seven stars in front of the figure and six behind it, while the date 1878 is in the exergue. A powerful glass will detect the letter M on the truncation of the neck. On the reverse is a medium sized eagle erect, with wings fully displayed, holding in one talon an olive leaf and in the other three arrows, all enclosed by olive branches that reach nearly as high as the eagle's head. Over the head and in a straight line across the field, filling in the space between the uplifted wings, is the motto, *In God we Trust*, while the legend reads, *UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*; in the exergue are the words ONE DOLLAR.

The design, we think, will be more admired after a little while than it is at present. It is new, and many persons are slow in finding out whether or not they like a thing that is new; others want to know what people say before they commit themselves. For our own part, we like the massive head, though the chin and neck are disagreeable, and the crown of the liberty cap could certainly never remain in the position represented. From the full length, idiotic young lady in her night-dress, that we have been so long familiar with on our coins, to the present device of a head almost colossal and full of character, filling up the field, is a great stride in a true artistic direction. With the reverse we are specially pleased. The eagle is far beyond anything we have ever had. Life, power, movement, are all exhibited. Indeed, there is a fierceness, almost a ferocity, of power, as if the bird were about to spring out and attack you, that may make some persons shrink back from it. The figure, as that of an eagle's should be, is expressive rather than merely pleasing. On the whole, we must congratulate ourselves on having at length got a decent looking coin. And yet we regret that we do not do with our coins, what we do with our fractional currency and postage stamps—place on them the likenesses of our national worthies. What a beautiful and interesting series of

medallic coins ours would be, if the dollar, for instance, bore the head of the President during whose term of office it might be issued? There could be no greater danger to our national liberty in so doing, as was objected to such a course some eighty years ago and has often been repeated since, than has been already incurred, when Abraham Lincoln's likeness was placed on the postage stamps. Will our mint authorities consider the matter, for we are surely past the sentimental or the childish period of our national existence.

Metz.

Among the people that Cæsar contended with in his Gallic campaigns, were the *Mediomatrici*, one of the most powerful of the Belgian tribes. The chief city of this people was called Divodurum, a name it retained till about the fifth century, when it was changed for Mettis, now Metz. During that century the Huns took possession of Metz, and utterly destroyed it. On the death of Clovis, Metz became in 511 A. D., the capital of Anstrasia. In 976, Otto II. of Germany, finding that the French King Lothaire had seized on Lorraine as being a former appendage of his crown, declared war against him, and having been successful, proclaimed Metz to be a free city, making it in its naturally very strong position, a great bulwark of Germany against France. In 1444 Metz was besieged by Charles IV., and was allowed to retain its lofty privileges only on payment of a tribute of 100,000 crowns. In 1552, the Constable Montmorency, the able general of Henry II. of France, obtained possession of it through the treachery of the garrison, while so strong were its fortifications that Charles V., though with an army of 100,000 men, subsequently failed to retake it when defended by the Duke of Guise.



THALER OF METZ, 1632 A. D.

By the peace of Westphalia in 1648, France was allowed to retain possession of it, and in her hands it was continued until 1870, when Marshal

Bazaine surrendered it to the Prussians, who have incorporated the whole province of Lorraine with their territories.

While a free city, Metz was also, from a very remote period, a Bishopric. From the 960 A. D., down to 1666, coins were issued by both the Episcopal and Civic authorities. The coins are of no special interest, having, as a rule, on the obverse, simply the Imperial eagle with the legend *MONETA NOVA METENSIS*, and on the reverse the figure of St. Stephen with a palm branch in an oval, and the legend *S. STEPHANVS PROTHOMART.*; *St. Stephen, Protomartyr, or First Martyr.*

Prussian National Arms.

From the situation of its territory as well as its peculiar history, the ruling House of Prussia has become connected more or less closely with all the sovereign families of Europe. Conquest, marriage, plunder, and purchase, have all tended to secure for the House of Brandenburg a singularly upward march, as its leading members have become successively dukes, margraves, electors, kings, and finally, emperors. The coat of arms of a house so fortunate, is, necessarily, intricate; almost, in fact, beyond the power of any, except a member of the house itself, to follow out. And yet as Prussian thalers are common, it may be of interest to our readers if we say something about the different shields that are usually found upon them.



PRUSSIAN THALER, 1831.

On looking at the reverse of the coin before us we see that the shield is *crowned*; at once then we learn that it belongs to a *Royal* House. But it also is environed or encircled by the Collar of the Black Eagle. Now this Order is the highest Prussian distinction and was instituted in 1701, the sovereign being its Grand Master, so that its presence shows that we have to do with a *Prussian* coin; without looking at the date or legend on the coin itself, we have therefore learned already the country

to which it was issued and the form of government existing in that country at the time when issued.

On now looking at the shield itself we find that it is divided into three longitudinal sections; it is therefore spoken of as being *party* or partitioned, that is, divided *per pale* by means of a *pales*—a post or straight stick, represented by the lines. Placing ourselves *behind* the shield and looking at the reader, the division of the shield that would cover our right hand and called the *Dexter* side, has on it five distinct fields, showing special lordships, no matter how acquired. The first of these is charged with the Arms of *Silesia*, that great easterly district of Prussia, which is both the largest and most populous of all its provinces. This great country is occupied by people of the Slavie family, and has been successively connected with Moravia, Bohemia and Poland. It afterwards became again connected with Bohemia. In 1537 its reigning Duke entered into a mutual agreement with the Elector of Brandenburg that the survivor of their respective families should inherit the estates of both houses. In 1675 the Silesian succession failed, but the German Emperor refused to recognize the validity of the agreement of 1537, and took possession of Silesia as a lapsed fief of Bohemia. In 1740, however, Frederick II. of Prussia, taking advantage of the helpless position of Maria Theresa, of Austria, who was then fighting her husband's battles in the wars of the Austrian succession, marched his troops into Silesia, and without even declaring war against Austria or giving her the slightest notice of his intentions, took possession of the country in virtue of the agreement of 1537. This led to those wars of Silesia that ended in 1745 by Austria's surrender of the much-coveted territory. Since that time Silesia has been a Prussian province, its Dukedom belonging to the reigning family.

The second field bears the Arms of the Duke of Prussia, the early title borne by the head of the House of Brandenburg.

The third, bears a griffon segreant that is, rampant—the Arms of Stettin, anciently *Sedinum*, and then later *Stettinum*—the chief city of the province of Pomerania. This territory formed, at an early period, a portion of the kingdom of the Wends or Vandals. On the death in 1637 of the last of the Wend Ducal line, his estates were claimed by Brandenburg, by virtue, as was alleged, of a mutual agreement similar to that made in 1537 with Silesia. The Thirty Years War, however, was then raging, and at its conclusion in 1648, Prussia, by the peace of Westphalia, received only Eastern Pomerania, the other section going to Sweden. On the overthrow of Charles the Twelfth, and the decline of the Swedish power, Prussia again claimed and this time got possession of the remainder of Pomerania, the Dukedom of Stettin, being assumed by its sovereign.

The fourth field presents the Arms of Cleves, a Duchy, formerly part of Westphalia, in what is called Rhenish Prussia, lying on both sides of

the Rhine.* This territory became the property of the House of Prussia, through marriage. Our readers will remember that Ann of Cleves was one of the wives of that much married man, the English Henry the Eighth.



ARMS OF CLEVES.



ARMS OF SAXONY.

The fifth field shows the Arms of Berg, once a Duchy of Germany near Cleves. Last century Berg formed a part of the Electorate of Bavaria. In 1806, Bavaria ceded it to France, when Napoleon, adding to its territory, formed it into a Grand Duchy for his brother-in-law, Murat. On the removal of Murat to the Neapolitan throne, Berg was given to Napoleon's nephew, the Crown Prince of Holland, from whom it was taken by the Peace of 1815, and given to Prussia.

We now pass over to the other, the *Sinister* side, and there also we have five fields, the first being that of Prussia; the second is that of Saxony,† a province of that name, forming, from a very early period, a por-

* The succession in this Duchy was, we believe, as follows :

1511. *John*, Duke of Cleves, married the heiress of Berg, so that the estates and titles became united.

1539. *William*, Duke of Juliers, Cleves and Berg.

1592. *John William*.

1742. *Charles Theodore*, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria, Juliers, &c.

1799. *Maximilian Joseph IV.*, Duke of Bavaria.

1806. *Murat* created by Napoleon, Duke of Berg and Cleves.

1815. Given back to Prussia.

The shield of Cleves has in chief Dexter, the Arms of Juliers, a lion rampant, not crowned; sinister, the Arms of Berg, a Lion rampant, crowned; and middle, the Arms of Cleves itself, technically; gules, on an Escarbuncle or an Inescutcheon, argent; that is, from concentric circles like the hub of a wheel, eight staves radiating like spokes, each marked by projections and terminating in a triangle; sometimes the tips of these staves are connected by a band. In fess, that is, in the lower section of the shield, we find Dexter, the Arms of Marek, Fess chequé, that is, stripes of straight lines intersecting each other at right angles; and sinister, the Arms of Ravensburg, three chevrons gules, lines so drawn that they resemble the rafters of a house meeting at the ridge.

† The Arms of Saxony consist of a *Barry of ten* : that is, ten divisions formed by bars, with a *bend or arched trefle, vert.*—that is, the curving bar is ornamented with trefoils.

tion of Prussia, and whose Arms are well known; the third is that of Magdeburg (per fess, gules and argent, a Bordure countercharged)—chief city of the present Prussian Saxony, nearly all of which was obtained by Prussia through the Peace of 1815. The fourth is that of Juliers (a lion rampant sable, crowned gules), a Duchy that Prussia snatched from Saxony in 1600, during the reign of its Duke, Christian II. The fifth carries



ARMS OF SAXONY (*afterwards of Hanover*). ARMS OF BRANDENBURG.

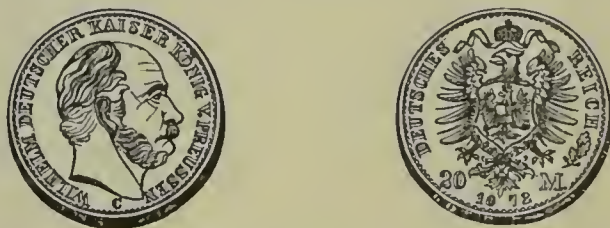
the Arms of ancient Saxony, of which Brunswick formed a portion, and by whom, as well as Hanover, the White Horse was used as Arms.

Down the centre of this Prussian shield are four small shields; the first having the Prussian eagle crowned, symbol of the high rank of Prussia; the second bears the eagle of Brandenburg (an eagle displayed), the original stock of the Prussian monarchy; the third shows the crown of Nuremberg (a lion rampant, sable, imperially crowned, within a bordure (or border) compony argent and gules, that is, of alternate sections of white and red), that famous old city which Prussia has always claimed to be hers from the date of some alleged mutual agreement made in its Burgravate days. Fearing the Prussian power, Nuremberg, in 1806, for safety joined the Confederation of the Rhine, and was then transferred to Bavaria. While the lowest shield is that of Hohenzollern (quarterly, argent and azure), a small duchy now forming part of the Prussian territory. From this duchy, which received its name, it is said, from the location of its chief castle on the Heights of Zollern, the Prussian royal family has come. In 1165 the Hohenzollern duchy was divided into the elder or Swabian, and the younger or Franconian lines. In 1415, Frederick VI, of the Franconian line, received from the Emperor Sigismund the Electorate of Brandenburg, and thus founded the present Prussian dynasty. In 1849, the Swabian or elder line, as represented then by the

This design is said to have come from Frederick of Barbarossa when confirming the Dukedom of Saxony to Bernard of Anhalt. The new Duke asked for some device to distinguish his Arms from those of his ancestors. Frederick took a chaplet of trefoil and laid it across the field with its Barry of ten, where it may still be seen.

two branches of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, ceded its rights and territory to the younger line as represented by Prussia, receiving in exchange certain money considerations.

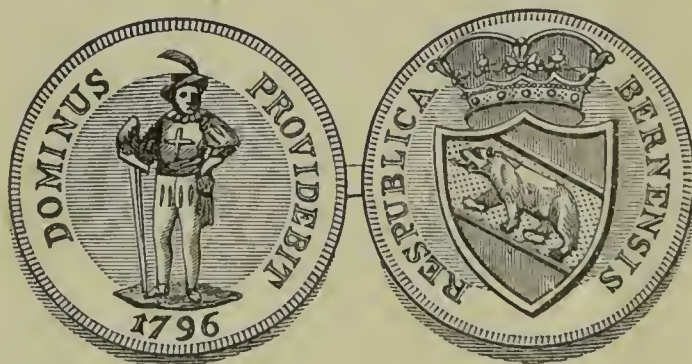
The revival of the German Empire in 1870, and the bestowment of its crown on Frederick William of Prussia, led to the adoption of a design for the money of the whole nation. The two-headed eagle—the arms of the Hapsburgs, which had so long appeared on the coinages of Central Europe—was replaced by the Prussian Black Eagle, having on its breast a shield charged with an eagle that has again on its breast the



PRUSSIAN IMPERIAL COIN.

Hohenzollern arms—thus proclaiming the line by which the German Emperorship is now held.

Some Swiss Coins.



HALF THALER, OR TWO FRANKEN PIECE OF BERNE.

One of the most interesting places in Switzerland is the prosperous city of Berne. The State or Canton has grown up around the city, which was founded in 1191 by Count Berthold, of Zähringen. The Count, it seems, had been out hunting. When so engaged, he had had a desperate hand to hand struggle with a bear. This at last he succeeded in killing; and then to commemorate his success, founded a city on the scene of the struggle, giving it the name of *Bären*. In 1218 the Emperor Frederick II. made *Bären* a free Imperial city. Territory was now rapidly acquired, so that before the end of the century Berne was able to hold

its own against the attacks of Frederick's successors. In 1315, Berne entered the Swiss Confederacy; and in 1494 issued its first coin. This is a silver crown, having on the obverse the distinctive bear, and on the reverse the patron saint, reading, with the legend, *SANCTUS VICENTIVS*, 1494. In 1536 it took the Pays de Vaud from Savoy—thus restricting this latter power to the southern side of Lake Geneva. In 1798, the French took possession of the Canton, and cut off from it the Cantons of Aargau and Vaud, which then became independent States. The city is beautifully situated in a bend of the river Aar, and is very attractive to all visitors from the antique character and appearance of its older buildings and the elegance of its more recent ones. As a sign, the Bear is seen everywhere in Berne, painted on the walls or cut in stone on the buildings, with statues at every corner; while, to crown all, several living ones of fierce dispositions are maintained in a pit at the expense of the city.

In this city is the Swiss Federal Mint. Money in the German Cantons of Switzerland, of which Berne is one, was formerly counted thus :

10 Rappen equal one batzen.

10 Batzen (or 2 5-batzen pieces), one Swiss franc or livre.
or else into Guldens of 40 schillings each, or thus ;

4 Kreuzers, one batzen.

15 Batzen, one florin.

In the French Cantons like Geneva, Vaud and Neuchâtel, money was divided thus ;

12 Deniers, one sols or sou.

20 Sols or Sou, one livre.

Previous to the French invasion, Switzerland had gold ducats and pistoles, the former of the German standard, the latter of that of the Louis d'or of 1785. The chief silver coin was the Ecu, or crown piece of four francs, decimally divided into 40 batzen or 400 rappen, with the half, the quarter, the eighth and the fortieth. The Ecu of Berne was



HELVETIAN REPUBLIC 5 BATZEN.

worth \$1.10 of our money. In 1803 the Helvetian Republic with its attractive coins, issued at Berne, was dissolved and the confederacy *Eidsgenossenschaft*, restored, with a uniform system of moneys.

In 1854 the French monetary system was adopted by Switzerland, so that the present circulation consists of coins of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 and 5 francs silver; 5, 10 and 20 rappen, billon; and 1 and 2 rappen, copper. Switzerland,



TWO RAPPEN.

along with France, Belgium and Italy, forms that Latin Union, whose silver coins are of equal intrinsic value and by arrangement intercirculate freely. The present design on the Swiss silver issues, all struck at the Berne mint, (the MM. B. is below the wreath), is that of a standing female figure with spear and shield. On the copper coins, the obverse has simply the Swiss cross or shield with HELVETIAN above and date below, and on reverse figure of value in wreath.

(POETRY—*Selected.*)

Dimes and Dollars.

I.

"Dimes and Dollars! Dollars and Dimes!"
Thus an old miser sang the chimes,
As he sat by the side of an open box,
With ironed angles and massive locks;
And he heaped the glittering coins on high
And cried in delirious ecstasy—
"Dimes and Dollars! Dollars and Dimes!"
Ye are the ladders by which man climbs
Over his fellows. Musical chimes!
Dimes and Dollars! Dollars and Dimes!"

II.

A sound on the gong, and the miser rose,
And his laden coffers did quickly close,
And locked secure. "These are the times
For a man to look after his dollars and dimes
A letter, ha! from my prodigal son—
The old tale—poverty—pshaw, begone!
Why did he marry when I forbade?
As he has sown so he must reap;
But I my dollars secure will keep.
A sickly wife and starving times!
He should have wed with dollars and
dimes."

III.

Thickly the hour of midnight fell,
Doors and windows were bolted well.
"Ha!" cried the miser, "not so bad—
A thousand guineas to-day I've made.
Money makes money; these are the times
To double and treble the dollars and dimes.
Now to sleep, and to-morrow to plan,
Rest is sweet to a wearied man."
And he fell to sleep with the midnight
chimes,
Dreaming of glittering dollars and dimes.

IV.

The sun rose high, and its beaming ray
Into the miser's room found way.
It moved from the foot till it lit the head
Of the miser's low, uncurtained bed,
And it seemed to say to him, "Sluggard,
awake!
Thou hast a thousand dollars to make;
Up, man, up!" How still was the place
As the bright ray fell on the miser's face.
Ha! the old miser at last is dead!
Dreaming of gold his spirit fled,
And he left behind but an earthly clod.
Akin to the dross that he made his god.

V.

What now avail the clinking chimes
Of dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes?
Men of the times! Men of the times!
Content may not rest with dollars and dimes.
Use them well and their use sublimes
The mineral dross of the dollars and dimes;
Use them ill, and a thousand crimes
Spring from a coffer of dollars and dimes.
Men of the times! Men of the times!
Let charity dwell with your dollars and dimes.

The Redlich Coin Sale.

As a rule, coin auctions are attended by coin dealers armed with orders from all parts of the country. Half a dozen or a dozen of these gentlemen seat themselves comfortably before the auctioneer, and there, in the quietest manner possible, fill their commissions. An uninitiated onlooker, especially if he has ever visited the auction sales of the Stock Exchange or Gold Room in this city, wonders how business is being transacted. He sees that somehow the price of the piece, as announced by the marvelously glib tongue of the auctioneer, is advancing, but what directs him is at first unnoticed. When the Goths entered the Roman Senate and saw the grey-haired, long-bearded Senators seated on their official chairs, speechless and motionless, the barbarians, thinking that these were the Roman gods, drew back in dread, and feared to intrude. So our visitor is apt to feel as if he were an intruder and shrinks from disturbing the prevailing silence. At length he notices that the auctioneer's eye moves quickly from point to point in the room; then, he detects a gentle nod, an uplifting of a pencil, or sometimes only a peculiar fixed stare on the part of the gentleman looked at. The secret is discovered. Noise would be intolerable in a room while such valuable property is being sold, and so, like smoking, it is strictly forbidden.

A visitor to the Redlich sale would have seen a very different audience gathered together from what usually appears at coin sales. In place of the customary corporal's guard of dealers a very large number of private collectors, some from considerable distances, were present. Many of these were well paid for their attendance by the bargains they occasionally got. Apart from their interest in the general collection, many of them looked forward to the sale of the rare 1802 Half-dime and the New Jersey Immunis Columbia of 1786. The former piece was sold for \$172.50, while the latter was bought in for a nominal sum by its owner. This was done to defeat a disgraceful attempt of certain parties to get an extremely valuable coin for a trifle. It had been quietly rumored that the coin was a counterfeit. This naturally alarmed intend-

ing competitors. Once distrust in reference to a particular coin is awakened, no honorable dealer would offer it for sale, unless prepared to give every guarantee for its genuineness. On the present occasion the owner offered such. It was not the guarantee, however, that was wanted, but the coin itself at a low price, and so to defeat this scandalous movement the piece was bought in. It is not often that so disreputable a transaction takes place at a coin sale, but the failure and exposure on the present occasion will forever prevent a repetition.

The pieces generally brought fair prices.

ENGLISH SILVER.

Edward III. half groat, 90c.; Richard halfpenny, \$1.50; Henry VII. half groat, 90c.; Edward VI. testoon, \$1.90; shilling, \$1.30; sixpence, \$1.10; Charles II. crown, 1662, \$3.00; half crown, 1676, \$1.12; William and Mary crown, \$2.38; half crown, \$1.10; William III. half crown, \$1.50; Anna crown, \$2.00; half, \$1.88; George II. crown, \$2.62; half, \$2.00; George III. crown, \$2.12; Sierra Leone dollar, \$2.00; George IV. crown, \$2.20; half, \$1.10; Victoria Gothic crown, \$4.12; Hong Kong dollar, \$1.40.

FRENCH SILVER.

Crowns and five franc pieces from Louis XV. down to the present, brought \$1.25 to \$2.00 each.

U. S. CENTS.

1793, wreath, \$3.12; 1794, \$2.75; 1796, \$12.00; 1801, \$2.62; 1802, \$2.88; 1803, \$3.10; 1804, \$6.25; 1807, \$5.00; 1821, \$16.00; 1825, \$5.50; 1828, \$1.78; 1834, \$10.25; 1836, \$1.80; 1839, \$2.30; 1840, \$1.60; half cent, 1794, \$3.25.

EUROPEAN SILVER.

Russian rouble, 1733, \$1.63; 1737, \$2.12; Polish crown, 1631, \$2.20; 3 groschen, 1593, \$1.12; crown, 1767, \$1.75; Danish crowns and half crowns brought from \$1.20 to \$2.00 each; Norwegian crown of 1647, \$4.25; another, 1658, \$4.75; Swedish four marks, 1608, \$3.25; crown, 1610, \$2.50; crown, 1642, \$4.25; 1640, \$4.75; Belgian silver lion, 1790, \$3.75; Italian pieces brought between \$1.00 and \$2.00 each; Swiss Appenzell, 4 francs, \$1.75; Basel double crown, \$8.00; other Swiss pieces brought between 50 cents and \$2.50 each; South American Peru dollar, 1821, \$4.12; Buenos Ayres, \$3.62; Mexican dollar, 1808, \$5.12; Morelos dollar, \$4.38; Iturbide, \$1.70; Maximilian twenty pesos, *gold*, \$26; silver dollar, \$1.75.

U. S. COINS.

Half eagle, 1800, \$6.25; 1818, \$6.00; California dollar, 1853, \$1.12.

Silver dollars, 1795, flowing hair, \$2.50 ; fillet, \$2.00 ; 1796, \$2.00 ; 1797, six stars facing, \$2.60 ; 1799, \$2.25 ; 1801, \$4.38 ; 1804, altered date, \$25.50 ; 1839, \$31.00 ; 1851, *proof*, \$29.00 ; 1854, \$7.00 ; 1857, *proof*, \$5.38, *Half dollars*—1794, \$3.50 ; 1802, \$4.50 ; 1803, \$2.50 ; 1807, \$3.20 ; 1852, \$2.65. *Quarters*—from 35 cents to \$1.40 each. *Dimes*—1796, \$5.00 ; 1796, \$1.30 ; 1814, \$1.88 ; 1802, \$172.50.

Proof sets—1858, \$31.00 ; from 1859 to 1870, between \$5.12 and \$3.75 each.

Colonials—Pine tree shilling, \$4.00 ; oak tree twopence, \$1.62 ; Colonies Francoises, 1721, \$1.05 ; Rosa Americana penny, 1723, \$3.75 ; Kentucky cent, \$2.38 ; Virginia, 1773, \$1.35 ; Massachusetts, 1787, \$1.20 ; half cent, \$1.15 ; Washington small eagle, \$6.75 ; large do., \$4.55.

EUROPEAN SILVER.

Austrian crowns, from \$2 to \$3.50 each ; Hungary crown, 1520, \$4.25 ; Transylvania crown, 1621, \$4.50 ; Silesia, 1627, \$2.50 ; Ferdinand II. crown, \$4.62 ; Charles V., 1655 (Bisuntium) gold ducat, \$5.00 ; silver crown, 1641, \$4.25 ; Maria Theresa, gold ducat, 1765, \$3.50.

Religious Medals—Bust of John of Saxony, \$8.50 ; Luther, 1661, \$4.50 ; $\frac{2}{3}$ crown of Duke John George, 1630, \$2.62 ; a duplicate in *gold*, \$19.50 ; Augsburg, 1730, \$4.00 ; Weimar, 1817, \$3.38 ; Augsburg, 1830, \$4.75.

The Wasp dollar of Henry Julius of Brunswick, 1599, \$3.25 ; Rudolph Augustus triple crown, 1685, \$25.00 ; double crown, \$17.00 ; a number of other crowns from \$1.50 to \$4.00 each ; Minster siege thaler, \$8.25 ; crown, \$5.00 ; with a large number of other crowns and thalers of similar prices.

A Rebel Five Cent Piece.

Not long since a short statement was made in this paper of a Confederate silver quarter dollar and mentioned it was the first we had ever heard of such a coin. We have received from P. Sid Jones, agent of the Millburn Wagon Company, a note in which he states that he has in his possession a silver 5-cent piece which he got the day after the Battle of Perryville, Ky., Oct. 9, 1862, when he was commanding a company in the Kentucky cavalry service. He thus describes the piece : In diameter it is about half an inch and of the thickness of a silver 3-cent piece. On one side are stamped around the margin "A United South," and a Confederate flag, flying from a staff, and the figures 1861. On the reverse appears fifteen stars around the margin, and a cotton-stalk with leaves, bloom and boll.

Answers to Correspondents.

F. L., Philadelphia.—You are quite correct, the reverse of the 20 yen gold and the 1 yen silver got transposed by the printer. Since the article has been printed we have been shown the 5s of the first type, date 1871.

C. A. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.—The piece you ask about is a jetton, or medalet, not a coin.

The Unit of James I. is scarce, and worth, according to condition, from twenty-five to fifty dollars.

C., Pittsburg.—Under the Moors, Algarve had been a large kingdom, lying partly in the extreme south of Portugal and partly in northwestern Africa. In 1253 Alphonso III. conquered the Moors and annexed their territory to his own, assuming as one of the titles of the Portuguese monarch REX ALGARVIORUM CITRA ULTRAQUE AFRICA—*King of the Algarves here and in Africa*. This great kingdom is now represented by the little territory of Algarve, the smallest of the provinces of Portugal.

G. L., Philadelphia.—The piece called the Carolina medal has nothing at all to do with Carolina State either North or South. Its proper title would be the Jernagan Cistern lottery ticket, and its history is as follows: In 1730 the British Parliament passed an Act authorizing a lottery to the amount of £650,000 for the purpose of building Westminster Bridge. While the discussion on this bill was going on a petition was laid before the House by one Henry Jernagan, stating that he had for several years been engaged in designing and executing a silver cistern of splendid workmanship; that now, when it had been completed at a cost of several thousands of pounds, no one was able or willing to purchase it from him because of its high price, and asked leave to dispose of the same by a lottery. The leave asked for was granted, when Jernagan issued to his subscribers those tickets in silver, which we call the Carolina medal. The high character of the workmanship is in keeping with the beauty of the design and the accuracy of its history. On the obverse is George II., in the costume of Minerva, the Patron of the Arts and Sciences, yet with all the implements of war around him; in the exergue is the legend GEORGE REIGNING, a literal fact, though in 1736 he was absent in Holland, while on the scroll above, the legend, BOTH HANDS FILLED FOR BRITAIN, refers to the symbols of peace and of war that are represented. On the reverse is a figure of Caroline, the queen consort, watering some plants, with the legend is the exergue CAROLINE PROTECTING 1736, with reference to the fact that during the king's absence abroad, the queen had been acting as Regent, while over are all the words GROWING ARTS ADORN EMPIRE, agriculture and art being thus complimented.

The Magazine of American History

WITH NOTES AND QUERIES.

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VOL. III.

1878.

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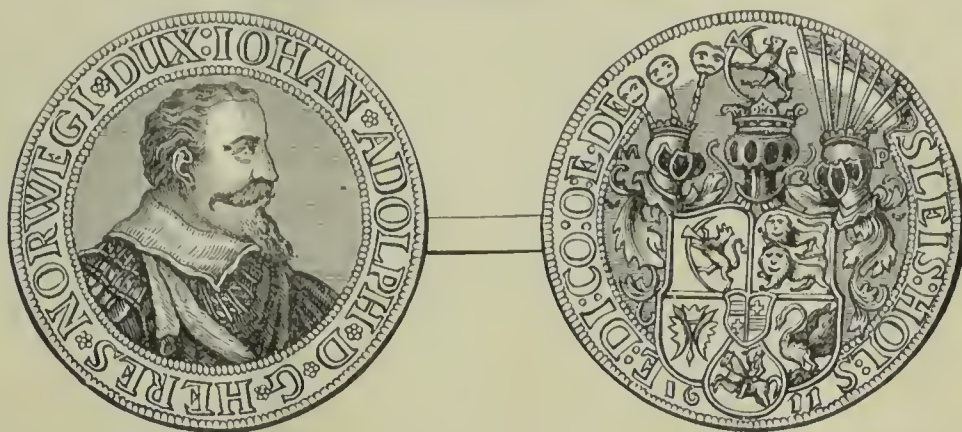
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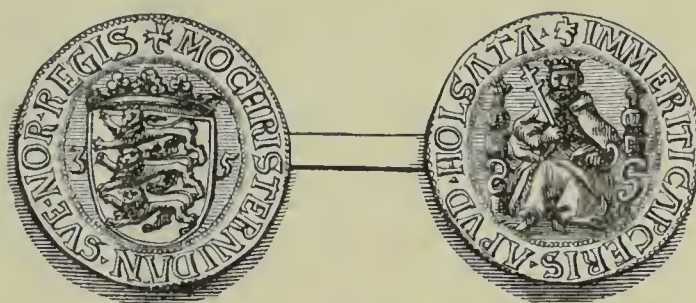
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A Fine Danish Thaler.



THALER OF DUKE JOHN ADOLPHUS, DUKE OF SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN, 1611.

On the death in 1448 of Eric of Bavaria, who had occupied the Danish throne, the nobles and clergy elected Christian I., Duke of Oldenburg, as their monarch. The new sovereign's family was descended from the Saxon Wittekind, who had been conquered by Charlemagne in 785 A.D. In 1156, Christian I. had assumed the title of Count of Oldenburg. In 1232, the county became separated from the Empire. Toward the end of the century, Otto, a younger brother of Christian II., bought the estates and founded the House of Delmenhorst. These two families afterwards became united by marriage, so that Otto's eldest son became Duke Christian I. of Oldenburg, and subsequently King of Denmark and Norway. Shortly after his accession to this throne, Christian became, by the death of an uncle, Duke of Schleswig and Holstein. On the death of his grandson, Christian II., the crowns of Denmark and Nor-



GROAT OF CHRISTIAN II., 1535.

way passed to Frederick I., Duke of Schleswig and Holstein, by whose grandson, Duke John, the interesting thaler represented above was issued. The legend commences on the obverse, and reads—IOHAN ADOLPH. D. G. HERES. NORWEGI. DUX. and continued on the reverse, SLEIS : HOLSE : DI : CO : O : E : DE ., = in full, and translated, *John Adolphus, by the Grace of God, Heir of Norway, Duke of Schleswig Holstein and Ditmars, Count of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst.* All these ranks and titles are exhibited on the shield on the reverse.

The shield is richly garnitured, having five fields, with a shield of pretence and three crests. The arms on it are as follows:

First, the Arms of Norway, the lion climbing the battle-axe; *Second*, the two lions passant for Schleswig; *Third*, the three nettle or holly leaves pierced with the three nails from the Holy Cross, for Holstein, assumed by Count Adolph, who brought them from the Holy Land; *Fourth*, the swan for Stormerk. In a point at the base—*Fifth*, the mounted knight, for the Saxon Ditzmars or Ditmarsh, the western section of Holstein, and interesting from its adherence to-day to the old Saxon laws, language and customs; while over all is a shield of pretence—"party per pale," two bars for Oldenburg, and a cross patè fitché for Delmenhorst.

Scotch Coins.

In November, 1636, or in January, 1637, Briot, or rather Falconer, designed a shilling, (Falconer's small head No. 1,) bearing on its obverse, a crowned head of the King, facing left, with pointed beard and long flowing hair having XII behind the head; on the reverse is a crowned shield with legend QVÆ DEVS. CONIUNXIT. NEMO. SEPARET.*

* Of these later Shillings of Charles, I. there are two distinct types; a *Small head* design showing a considerable portion of the bust, with the legend running all round the field and a *Large head* design with the legend broken by the King's bust reaching to the outer edge of the coin, with a number of varieties under each. Briot of course, as the chief engraver, was the person mainly responsible for all the work, but the frequency with which F for John Falconer, Briot's son-in-law and associated with him in his office, occurs on the coins, shows that a very large portion of the designing and engraving was done by him. For the convenience of our readers therefore, we offer the following as a help in the arranging of these shillings.

1. *Obv.*: Small head crowned facing left; legend CAROLVS. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. & HIB. REX. all round the field; MM. a thistle-head erect; *rev.*: crowned shield separating crowned C. R. with no marks below; erect thistle-head for MM. before the QVÆ DEVS, &c. The small F on the crown stands for Falconer. Issued in 1636 or 1637.
2. *Obv.*: Small head crowned facing left; legend CAROLVS. D. G. MAGN. BRITAN. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. all round the field; MM. an thistle erect with leaves; the inner circle composed of very large beads and runs all round; *rev.*: crowned shield separating crowned C. R. with a circular dot below each letter, a thistle with leaves lying horizontally between the crown and QVÆ DEVS for MM. with F over the left depression at the top of the crown.
3. *Obv.*: Small head crowned facing left; legend CAROLVS. D. G. MAGN. BRITAN. FRANC. ET HIB. REX. all round the field; MM. a thistle erect with leaves, and between the rex and this thistle, F for Falconer; the inner circle consists of small beads, and is broken by the bust; *rev.*: crowned shield separating crowned C. R. with a diamond beneath each letter, and no mint mark.

Of the large Head design, we have seen the following:

1. *Obv.*: Large head, crowned to left, with bust reaching to outer edge of the coin and so breaking the legend which begins in front of the King and reads CAR. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. followed by a small B placed horizontally; *rev.*: crowned shield separating crowned C. R. with no marks below; no MM. but a small B for Briot just over the left rise of the crown. Issued in 1637.
2. *Obv.*: Large head crowned to left, with bust to outer edge as before; legend, CAR. D. G. MAG. BRITAN. FR. ET HIB. REX. with no MM.; *rev.*: crowned shield as before separating crowned C. R. with a diamond beneath each letter; legend as before; no MM. but a small F over the right depression at the top of the crown.

This shilling was the first Scottish coinage struck by means of the mill and screw, the dies being sunk by Charles Dickensoun, under Briot's, or rather Falconer's supervision.

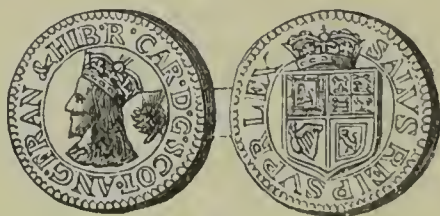
The sixpence of this issue is similar on the obverse to the shilling just described, the legend reading CAROLVS D. G., MAG. BRIT. FR. ET HIB. REX, followed by a thistle, while behind the King's head is VI. The reverse resembles exactly that of the shilling, but with lozenges under the C. R. In 1637 another shilling was issued, having on the obverse a large head of the King. See Large Head Shilling No. 1, (Briot's); while another Large Head was issued by Falconer. See Large Head Shilling, No. 2.

On the 6th of June, 1637, the Earl of Stirling obtained leave to issue an additional eighteen hundred stone weight of the copper coins, a circumstance that may well account for the abundance of these pieces that still exists.

On the 19th October Charles authorized the coining out of gold brought from the coast of Guinea, of a Unit, somewhat similar to that issued in April, 1625. On the obverse is the half length figure of the king in armor facing right holding sceptre and orb, with legend CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRITAN. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. with MM., a thistle with B above it; on the reverse is a shield broader and larger than that on the Unit of 1623, with a larger and flatter crown, the C and the R at each side of the shield are crowned, and have each a small lozenge below them, while the legend running all round the field reads, HIS. PRÆSUM. VT. PROSIM.—*Over these I am placed, that I may benefit them*—a noble thought for rulers to study. The Half Unit has a crowned bust of the king facing left, with the legend broken by the bust as on the shillings, reaching the outer edge of the coin—CAR. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX with a small B under the last; on the reverse is a crowned shield separating as before the crowned C and R, with legend VNITA TVEMVR—*United we are protected*. The Quarter and Eighth of the Unit are copies of the Half, only reduced in size and weight proportionally.

During the same month Charles ordered the coinage of a number of silver pieces. To this issue, though not specially named until 1639, belong the Crown and the Sixpence that we now describe. The Crown, or Sixty Shilling piece of this issue, has on the obverse a figure of the king on horseback riding to left crowned and carrying a sword, with legend running all round the field, CAROLVS. D. G. MAGN. BRITANN. FRAN. ET HIBERN. REX, with MM. a thistle surmounted by a small B; on the reverse is a crowned shield with legend, QUÆ. DEVS. CONIVNXIT. NEMO SEPARET, with thistle and small B as on the gold Unit. The following pieces are named: The Half Crown or Thirty Shilling piece, similar on the obverse to the Crown, except that the legend reads CAROLVS D. G. MAGN. BRITAN. FRAN. ET HIB. REX., with the thistle and the B, while on the reverse there is a slightly wider shield and a considerably flatter crown over it, with MM. a thistle and B preceding the legend. The Shilling (or, more cor-

rectly Scottice, the Twelve Shilling piece) has on its obverse a large head of the king crowned, similar to that of Briot's last shilling, with pointed beard facing left, and XII behind the head, with legend commencing at the front of the bust, CAR. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. followed by a small B, and on reverse a plain shield crowned, dividing C—R each letter crowned, with lozenge below; the legend as on the Crown, but followed by B. The Sixpence is precisely similar obverse and reverse, except that VI in place of XII is found behind the head on the obverse. The Noble, or Half Merk, has on the obverse a similar design with $\cdot\text{VI}\cdot$ behind the head, and legend CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FR. ET HIB. R.; on the reverse is crowned shield, &c., as on the Sixpence, but with legend CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. The Quarter Merk has obverse like last, but with XL behind the head, and on reverse a crowned thistle with legend SALVS. REIPVB. SVPREMA. LEX. and a small F above the crown. The Twenty Penny piece has obverse as before, with XX behind the head, and on reverse the crowned thistle with legend IVSTITIA THRONVM FIRMAT—*Righteousness establisheth the throne*—followed by a small F. In March 1642 the previous coinage of Half Merk, Forty and Twenty Penny pieces was withdrawn from circulation, and a new coinage of Three and Two Shilling pieces ordered, with Dickensoun to engrave the dies. The Three Shilling piece, sometimes, though improperly, considered as a variety of the Noble or Half Merk, has on its obverse a crowned head facing left, and a thistle behind it with legend running all round the field, CAR.



THREE SHILLING PIECE, CHARLES I.

D. G. SCOT. ANG. FRAN. & HIB. R.; on the reverse is a crowned shield of Arms with legend SALVS. REIP. SVPREMA. LEX. The Two Shilling piece has on its obverse the crowned head to left with II behind it, and legend running all round CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FRA. & HIB. R., with obverse the Scottish arms, a lion rampant in a shield crowned, with legend IVST. THRONVM FIRMAT.

On Feb. 24, 1642, the Privy Council ordered a new copper coinage. Fifteen hundred stone weight of copper was to be issued in Twopenny pieces or Turners, sometimes called Bodles. On the obverse was to be an imperial crown, surmounting C—R, with legend running all round the field, CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FRA. ET. HIB. R., and on the reverse a thistle, with legend, NEMO ME. IMPVNE. LACESSET. The Turner, with a large dot in the opening of the C, with legend, *sit. nomen. domini. benedi*, and on

reverse a thistle, with DEAS. PROTECTOR. NOSTOR, is one of the illegal issues of the period, and is minutely described in a proclamation issued in 1664 against counterfeit money.

In November, 1644, a further coinage of copper money was ordered. On Jan. 30, 1649, Charles I. was beheaded at Whitehall. In July, 1650, the Scottish Estates authorized Sir John Falconer to issue 60 stone of copper money, and no more. Nothing is known specially of this coinage, for which probably the old dies were used.

Our Silver Dime.

So soon as our great Revolutionary struggle had closed, the Government made preparations for the issuing of a national coinage. As early as 1782 Mr. Jefferson, aided by Gouverneur Morris, the assistant financier, began a series of calculations, the result of which was the proposal to issue a Ten-dollar gold piece, a One-dollar silver piece, a Dime, or a one-tenth of the dollar, also in silver, and a Cent or a one-hundredth of the dollar, in copper. This action of the Confederation Government was afterward heartily approved of by the Federal Congress in 1792, when our present monetary system was finally arranged. While the needful calculations were being made and before the system came into operation, two experimental coins appeared; one through the action of Washington, who being deeply interested in the subject, got a hundred dollars' worth of silver bullion coined into Half Dimes or Dimes. On these is a female head facing left, with flowing hair, and legend running all round, LIB., PARENT OF SCIENCE & INDUSTRY, with the date 1792 under the bust; on the reverse is a very squab eaglet, flying to left with legend, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with HALF DISME below the eagle. As his personal property, Washington distributed these among his friends. The other piece was prepared in compliance with the instructions of the Congress. The mint officials prepared a pattern for a Dime, and of this a number of specimens exist; on the obverse is a head of Liberty facing left; under the bust is the date 1792, while the legend running all round reads, LIBERTY, PARENT OF SCIENCE AND INDUS.; on the reverse is an atrocious representation of an eagle in the centre of the field flying to left, with legend, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and in the exergue the word DISME. The device was not adopted, for which we should all be thankful, and the die was laid aside.

Notwithstanding the express mention of the Dime in the discussions of 1786-1792, it is rather singular that of the subsidiary silver coins the Half Dime should have been coined in 1794, and the Dime itself not until 1796. This can be accounted for only by the fact that the mint was not fully in operation until January, 1795, and that its numerous issues of silver and copper coins for 1793-4 were mainly experimental or tentative. The Dime seems to have been reserved, therefore, until the full series of

our national coins could be issued. The first United States Dime dates from 1796, and was somewhat larger in size than our present piece of



U. S. DIME OF 1796.

similar value. It is a reduced copy of the Dollar of its year. The obverse of the Dime of 1797 resembles that of the Dime of the previous year, except that the stars are reduced in number from 15 to 13—with reference to the Old Thirteen States. The reverse is, however, entirely changed, and presents the design that afterward appeared on the Dollar of 1798,—a design of both obverse and reverse that was continued on the



U. S. DIME OF 1798.

Dime of 1798. In 1799, the Dime was not issued, but it reappeared in 1800—1-2 3-4 (the rarest of the series) and 5. In 1806 the Dime was again wanting, but in 1807 it was again issued. In 1809, the Dime bore the handsome devices that appeared on the other coins of that date, having on the obverse the matron head of Liberty facing left, and on the reverse the eagle with ribbon, and legend, and the value 10c in the exergue. In 1810, the mint reports to have coined Dimes,



U. S. DIME OF 1809.

but as none of that date are known, it must be that only a very few patterns were struck, and none whatever issued for circulation. In 1811 and 14, Dimes of the 1809 design were issued, after which their further issue ceased until 1820. In this year, the Dime with its

previous devices reappeared and was issued regularly through 1821-2-3-4 and 5. In 1826, there were no Dimes, though they were again issued in 1827 8-9-30-1-2-3-4-5-6 and 7, all being of the previous devices. On a second issue in 1837, completely different designs on both



U. S. DIME OF 1837.—*Second issue.*

obverse and reverse appeared,—adopted, it is said, first by the New Orleans mint.

That mint retained this starless obverse during 1838, but the bare appearance of the coin caused such general dissatisfaction, that the Philadelphia mint restored them to its issue for that year. The device then used, has been retained unchanged during the years 1839-40-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-50-1-2 and 3. On a second issue of this year, however, an arrow head was placed on either side of the date, a feature retained on the issues of 1854 and 1855. In 1856, the arrow heads were removed. In 1860 the legend THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA was placed on the obverse, a large wreath occupying its former place on the reverse, this design has been regularly issued every year down to the present, without the slightest change in the devices or legends, except that in 1873 and 1874 the arrow heads reappeared, while they were again wanting in 1875 and in the subsequent years down to the present.

Silver Coins of Russia.

At the commencement of the Eighteenth Century the Russian gold coinage was represented by a few medallie pieces issued on special occasions, and regarded as personal gifts and favors. Its silver coinage consisted of a few pieces of very low denomination, all of more than a copeck value being issued under the pressure of necessity; while copper, though employed for currency at an earlier period, was no longer in use. Peter the Great adopted a metallic currency of form and values suitable for commercial purposes, and applied the denominations of the moneys of account to the moneys of exchange, reducing, however, their values one half. The rouble of account, for instance, which had ranked as a ducat or two Iefimki, was declared to rank as one Iefimki or a half ducat. The subdivisions of the rouble were all proportionally reduced.

The rouble of the Czar Alexis Mikhaïlovitch were only *pieces of*

necessity, and to speak accurately were only the native *Iefmki* counter-marked so as to increase their nominal value. The half and quarter roubles were simply the halves and the quarters of this coin.

The employment of coins of higher value than the copeck was thus the work of Peter the Great.

ROUBLES.

The rouble was issued first in 1704. Some writers, indeed, confounding the rouble with other coins, speak of earlier dates; but such are mistaken. Later sovereigns, referring to the rouble, speak only of that of 1704, as if that were the standard coin. The early roubles were often merely restrikes of some foreign coin, and on the edge of many of our specimens can be seen the legend on the edge of the English crown piece, DECUS ET TUTAMEN ANNO REGNI VICESIMO QUINTO. On the obverse of these early roubles there is a bust of the Czar, with name and title; and on the reverse, the Russian or two-headed eagle with legend, MONETA DOBRAIA TZÈNA ROUBLE—*Good money value one rouble*, with the date in Slavonic characters.

In 1707, '12 and '14, we have on the roubles in place of the usual legend, the words MOSKOFSKI ROUBLE, denoting the Moscow mint, with the date, sometimes in Arabic and sometimes in Slavonic characters. On the roubles issued previous to 1721, many have on the reverse the Russian eagle, with the date in Slavonic. On those issued in 1722 and subsequently, the date is in Arabic figures alone, the reverse having four Russian P's, crowned, forming a cross, with the usual legend. The Emperor's bust on the obverse is represented in a variety of ways—1st, in Roman armor; 2d, draped; 3d (1723, 1724, 1725), small bust with light armor; or, 4th, the same with heavy armor, the Imperial mantle and the Grand Ribbon of the Order of St. Andrew.

In 1724, the first St. Petersburg roubles were issued, having under the bust the letters C. P. B. (*Saint Peters Burg*), on the reverse are the four P's arranged so as to form a cross, and in their centre is the star of the Order of St. Andrew. By some this star has been mistaken for the sun, and to these roubles they have therefore given the name of *Sun-Roubles*. These roubles are so similar to those struck at Moscow that they can be distinguished only by the letters under the bust and the milled edge.

Peter died in 1725, and was succeeded by his widow, Catharine I. A new arrangement or device now appears on the coins; on the obverse is the bust of the Empress facing left, with her name and title, Ekateriha, &c., and on the reverse is the Imperial eagle, with value and date. This arrangement has led to these coins being called *Face-to-face roubles*. There are two distinct issues of the rouble of this year; on the obverse of the one is a medium-sized crownless bust, the hair fastened with pearls; the chest is uncovered, the drapery very slight, and the legend runs all round the field; the reverse has the crowned Im-

perial eagle, with legend and date 1725; on the other variety, the obverse bears a large bust, with a very small crown; the body faces front, but the head is turned to the left; the hair flows and rolls down the shoulders; the figure is clothed in armor, and adorned with the broad ribbon and star of the Order of St. Andrew, while the legend is broken by the bust touching the outer edge of the coin below; the reverse somewhat resembles that on the other variety, but the eagle is thinner and the Imperial crown almost touches the outer edge of the coin at the top; the edge is milled and ornamented with flowers, or carrying an inscription. The Rouble of 1726 is quite different from either of those of 1725. The crowned bust of the Empress now altogether faces right; the rim in some cases is protected by a cord-like ornamentation; the edge carries an inscription; on some issues, when the rim is plain, as on the St. Petersburg rouble, there is no such inscription, while the letters *C. P. B.* appear on the obverse below the eagle.

Catharine I. died in 1727 and was succeeded by Peter II, whose father, Alexei, eldest son of Peter the Great and husband of Charlotte Sophia, Princess of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, had died in prison in 1718. On the roubles now issued, the obverse has the Emperor's bust clothed in armor facing right, while the legend runs all round the field the edge also having an inscription; on the reverse is what may be called a large voided cross, each extremity crowned, a Russian P in each angle, the date 1727 in the middle of the cross, while the legend is as usual. In 1728 the Moscow mint was transferred to St. Petersburg, where alone for the future the coinage was to be manufactured.

Peter II. died in 1730, and was succeeded by Anna Ivanovna I., second daughter of Ivan (John), the elder brother of Peter the Great. In 1710, Anna had married the Duke of Courland, who died however in the following year. In 1730, she received the Russian crown, but as a limited monarchy. A Pattern Rouble of 1730, had on the obverse, a crowned bust of the Empress facing right, with inscription, and on the



REVERSE OF ROUBLES OF 1732.

reverse, the Imperial eagle, having on breast a shield charged, with St. George and the Dragon, all encircled with the chain of the order, with date 1730 and value. The ordinary rouble had an obverse similar to that of the last; on the reverse the chain is wanting, and the figure of the eagle is considerably larger. In 1732 the chain reappears but encircling only the body of the eagle. In 1737, the Empress directed the engraver Hedlinger to prepare a new device for the rouble. On the obverse appears a very large bust, with legend reading: *By the Grace of God, Anna, Empress and autocr. of All the Russias*, while the reverse is as usual, bearing date 1737. Of these roubles it is said that some 2671 were issued at St. Petersburg, when Lucien Demetriooff having copied them exactly, struck off at Moscow more than a quarter of a million. Objection was soon made to the abbreviated form of the word *autocrat*. New dies were therefore prepared with the word in full, a design that remained in use to the close of the reign.

Anna I. died in September, 1740, and was succeeded by her grand-nephew, Ivan III., son of the Grand Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, and the Russian Grand Duchess, Anna Carlowna, and born only in August, 1740. On the accession of this prince, a pattern rouble was issued, having on the obverse a crowned monogram or cipher of I. 3, with C II B below it, and legend of name and title, running all round the field. The reverse is as usual, with date 1740. In 1741 the ordinary rouble had on the reverse a small bust draped, and wearing the ribbon and badge of St. Andrew, with head laureated, facing right, with legend of name and title, &c., &c., running all round the field, and below the bust M. M. A.; the reverse as usual.

The reign of Ivan III. was very short. In 1741 the Regent Elizabeth Petrovna, daughter of Peter the Great and Catharine I., headed a successful conspiracy, when the infant Emperor was thrown into prison, and Elizabeth ascended the throne. At once all the coins issued in the name of Ivan III. were called in to be remelted. On the obverse of the roubles now issued is a bust of the Empress, with a very small crown, with legend of name and title; below the bust we have C II B, with legend on the edge; on the reverse, the eagle and legend, with date.

Shortly after her accession to the throne, Elizabeth announced that her successor would be Peter, grandson of Peter the Great and son of his eldest daughter, Anna Petrovna and Charles Frederick, Duke of Holstein Gottorp. On the death of Elizabeth, therefore, in 1762, the throne became occupied by Peter III. The foreign policy now adopted was completely opposed to that of the late reign, when so deep a hostility to the new Emperor arose—not only on account of his personal character, but also because of his public career—that a revolt, instigated, it is said, by his wife, took place in 1763, during which the unfortunate Peter was killed, and his widow ascended the throne. The rouble of Peter III. has on its obverse a bust of the Emperor, facing right, clothed in armor, with below it C II B., with legend of name and title, and inscription on the

edge; on the obverse is the voided cross, as on the rouble of Peter II., with III in each angle, and the date 1762 within the cross. Previous to the Emperor's death only a small number of these roubles had been struck. After his death, however, a very large issue took place, distinguished from the other, by having plain edges.

On the assassination of Peter III., in 1763, his wife was proclaimed Empress as Catharine II. Daughter of the Prince of Anhalt Zerbst, Catharine had been born in 1729, and in 1745 had married Peter III. Her married life had been miserable to an extreme. As her own life had been a very shameless one, and her connection with her husband's murder was widely believed, Catharine sought to turn the public attention away from herself. She, therefore, readily took part in 1772 in that First Partition of Poland effected through her aid by Austria and Prussia, and as her share in the booty, added 42,000 English square miles to the territory of Russia. In 1774, she filibustered against Turkey, ending by annexing a large portion of its territory, and in 1790 acted in a similar manner toward Sweden, stealing from that country a portion of its Baltic territory. Encouraged by her success in 1772, and aided by Frederick William of Prussia—all treaties and engagements being scornfully laughed at—in 1792 she again invaded Poland, and despite the valiant resistance of Poniatowski and Kosciusko, possessed herself by what is called the Second Partition, of 96,000 English square miles of Polish territory. Austria, seeing that the Bear was determined to swallow up all Poland, now joined in the movement, when the Third and last Partition took place, the whole remaining territory of Poland being divided among themselves by Russia, Austria and Prussia, the three robber Powers of Europe. By this robbery Russia added 43,000 additional square miles to her territory, and Poland as an independent nation ceased to exist.

In 1764, Catharine recoinced the silver money for the purpose of reducing the weight some fifteen per cent. On the obverse of the rouble is the crowned bust of the Empress facing right, with legend of name and title, and below the bust, C. II. B; on the reverse is the eagle and legend as usual with date. During the years 1762-3-4-5 and 6, the bust of the Empress is ornamented with a ruff or frill round her neck; from 1767 to 1776 inclusive, there is no frill, and on the coins issued after this date, the Empress' head is lanreated.*

In 1796, this Empress died of apoplexy, leaving behind her as a woman a reputation utterly shameless, and as a ruler a name feared and despised.

Oriental Coinages.

Almost every nation and tribe, as well as every epoch, has its peculiar currency. Not only gold, silver, copper, brass, iron, lead and paper, but

* In 1768, Catharine established in St. Petersburg the Imperial Bank, which she authorized not only to issue assignats, or paper money, but also metallic currency.

glass, shells, beads, bark, stones, soap, bits of various colored cloth, and numerous other articles, have been used to represent money; and even in our own day the tourist in the far-off lands of the East finds it no easy matter, as he journeys from country to country, to keep the run of the ever-varying currency. The Burmese, Karens and Shans have *coinea* money, lead and silver in bullion being the ordinary tender in trade. Weight and purity are of course the standards of value, and in testing these the natives are both punctilious and expert. For very small sums *cowries* or small shells are used, and in many places it takes from one hundred and fifty to two hundred cowries to make a single cent; so that women going to market need to carry two baskets—one for the marketing and the other for their cowries. In Siam also shells are used for all sums less than a *fuang*, which is the silver coin of the lowest denomination, in value about seven and a half cents. The *tical*—or *bat*, as it is called by the natives—is a silver coin worth sixty cents, and the *half-tical* and *salung*, also of silver, are valued respectively at thirty and fifteen cents. There is, besides, an imaginary *saung-pie* (three and three-quarter cents), and also a *pie*, or quarter-fuang (one and seven-eighths cents), but these are rarely coined. I have seen a few specimens, held by coin collectors as curiosities, but though really a legal tender, they are no more used in trade than is the half-cent piece among our people. A gold fuang, identical in form and weight with that of silver, is worth two ticals, or sixteen times as much as its silver synonym; and larger gold coins, bearing the same relative value, may be had at the mint or treasury, but they are not in general circulation. All the coins formerly used in Siam were made in the form of a cylinder, turned in at each end so as to resemble a bullet, and stamped with a small die on one side. But since the accession of the present king a currency modeled after that of most European nations has superseded the old, while the latter has been, by royal edict, returned to the mint, and is now entirely out of circulation. Besides the four coins already named, a two-tical piece has been introduced. It is a little larger than our silver dollar, its value being one dollar and twenty cents, and has for the central figure on one side an elephant, the national emblem of Siam, and on the reverse three royal or pagoda-shaped umbrellas. The tical, half-tical, salung and fuang are all identical in form with the two-tical piece.

Among the Malays, as might be expected from their predatory habits, all sorts of coins are found in circulation, while none are claimed as a national currency. At Batavia we find the Dutch currency; at Singapore and Malacca the Company and Java rupees, the American dollar, Chinese *cash* and Bengalese *pice* make up the mongrel catalogue of current coins; at Sumatra and Borneo gold in nuggets is most frequently used, except for very small sums; while at many of the lesser Malayau islands shells of three distinct varieties, representing severally rupees, annas and pice, are the ordinary tender.

Salt was, for a long time, the ordinary money of the Abyssinians, and fish is still the legal tender of Iceland. Cowries, varying in size and color, to represent larger or smaller sums, are very generally used in Africa by the native tribes among themselves, while in their trade with foreigners gold-dust and ivory are given in lieu of coined money. So wampum, which was the ordinary currency of our American Indians in the days of their freedom, has been superseded by the barter of furs for the articles they obtain from their civilized neighbors.

In the interior provinces of Northern China slips of the bark of the mulberry tree, bearing the imperial "chop" and a stamp to denote their worth, have long been used as we use bank-notes, the legal value being just what appears on the face. Marco Polo found these in his time, and they have still an extensive local circulation. At all the ports frequented by foreigners Spanish dollars are current, but wherever offered they are carefully weighed and their purity tested, after which they are stamped with a steel punch, and are thenceforth known as "chop dollars." As every Chinese receiver of these dollars puts a fresh *chop* on them, their value is in time materially diminished, as they necessarily lose in bulk, and they can be paid or received only according to their weight in silver. What is called in China "Sycee silver" is, after all, the real currency of the empire—that is, ingots of silver, of uniform purity, paid out by weight—and almost every one carries about his person a case of small, neat, ivory steelyards for the especial purpose of weighing the silver used in ordinary traffic. The *leang*, *tseen* and *fun*, called by foreigners, *tael*, *mace* and *candarin*, are merely nominal coins representing certain weights of silver—seven hundred and twenty taels or leangs being an equivalent of one thousand dollars. The only real coin the Chinese have in circulation is the copper one known as "cash," and even this is not coined but cast. It is about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, with a square hole in the centre, and bears on one side the date of the issue, and on the reverse the name of the reigning emperor. Its value varies from one-sixth to one-tenth of a cent, and for the convenience of dealers the coins are strung together in bunches of a hundred each.

In many parts of Europe a composition of silver and copper known as *billon* is much used for small coins, but these possess only a local value, being made to represent more than their intrinsic worth. So in various Oriental cities where one never sees a bank-note there are coins of opaque glass, the stamp upon which determines the respective value of each. It may be ten cents or a hundred dollars: the coins will in both cases be identical in size and general appearance, and differ only in the figures stamped thereon.—*H. R. H., in Lippincott for January.*

Coin Sale.

Mr. Strobbridge recently sold by auction at Leavitt's rooms, New York, the somewhat miscellaneous Snow collection of coins and medals. The attendance at the sale was larger than usual, and on the whole prices ran high. It is very gratifying to every lover of numismatics to see the increase in the numbers present at these sales, even though there may be many present who do not buy. The study of the coins, catalogue in hand, is a valuable help to an accurate knowledge of the pieces, while the prices paid give some idea of the market value of the coins. So long, indeed, as we lack in New York any place in addition to the Metropolitan Museum, where coins can be seen and studied, we earnestly recommend all our readers to make conscience of attending the Coin Sales. It costs nothing to do so. A very large number and a great variety of coins in all sorts of conditions can then be seen, and with the help of the catalogue studied at leisure, while the judgments freely expressed by experienced numismatists always present on such occasions will be found of great service. The following are the prices of a few of the coins at this recent sale :

MEXICO AND PERU.

Cob Dollar, 1752, \$1.30 ; Dol. Fer. 6, 1760, \$2.75 ; Plate Dol., 1809, \$3.00 ; Vargas, 1811, \$1.88 ; Morelos, 1813, \$3.12 ; Iturbide, 1822 (proof), \$3.00 ; Peru, 1825, \$1.90 ; Melgarejo, 1865, \$3.00 ; Central America, 1825, \$3.00.

FRANCE.

Crowns, 1610, \$4.00 ; 1643, \$3.00 ; 1690, \$2.15 ; 1713, \$2.25 ; 1774, \$1.50 ; 1793, \$1.60 ; 1804, \$1.00 ; 1815, \$1.25 ; 1848, \$1.25 ; 1852, \$1.50, 1871, \$1.70.

OTHER CROWNS.

Venice, \$3.10 ; John Huss, \$3.60 ; Brunswick, 1595, \$4.00 ; Austria, 1603, \$2.75 ; Venice, \$3.12 ; Rome, 1621, \$2.38 ; Bisuntum, 1659, \$2.20 ; Hohenlohe, \$6.00 ; Henry Ulrich, 1704, \$4.00 ; Poland, \$2.25 ; Sicily, \$2.25 ; Bamberg, 1800, \$2.30 ; Waldeck, 1810, \$3.00 ; Sando, 1835, \$3.00 ; Tyrol, 1486, \$5.20 ; Maximilian, 1615, \$3.20 ; Rudolph II., 1610, \$5.50 ; Wien, 1641, \$4.50 ; Leopold, 1626, double crown, \$7.25 ; Chas. VI., 1737, \$5.00 ; Hungary, 1506, \$3.00 ; Hungary, 1621, \$7.00 ; an others, 1658, \$5.50 ; First Bell Dollar (see COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL, vol. 3, p. 33), \$5.50 ; Fourth dollar, \$4.00 ; 1679, broad crown, \$15.00 ; Saxon crown, \$6.00 ; 1615, \$5.50 ; 1653, \$4.50 ; Helvetian Republic, 1798, \$3.38 ; Geneva, 1848, \$7.00 ; Zurich, 1818, \$2.00 ; Berne, 1835, \$2.40 ; Sweden, 1608, \$3.00 ; Christina, 1643, \$2.75.

RUSSIA.

Peter the Great crown, 1723, \$3.15 ; Catharine I., 1725, \$2.25 ; Ann,

1732, \$2.10 ; Elizabeth, 1752, \$1.90 ; another, 1756, \$2.75 ; Peter III., 1762, \$1.90 ; Catharine II., 1769, \$1.50 ; Nicholas I., 1845, rouble, \$1.10 ; Poland, Sigismund III., 1590, \$12.50.

ENGLAND.

Penny, Eadred, 953, \$2.90 ; Canute, 1017, \$2.12 ; Edward the Confessor, 1042, \$2.80 ; William I., \$2.55 ; Henry I., \$2.80 ; Henry II., \$1.00 ; Richard I., \$1.85 ; John, \$2.00 ; Henry III., 1216, \$1.00 ; Edward I., 1274, called a pattern groat, \$6.90 ; Richard II. groat, \$2.70 ; Edward VI. crown, \$6.50 ; Mary, shilling, \$8.75 ; Phil. and Mary Sh., 1555, \$1.50 ; Elizabeth, crown, 1559, \$9.00 ; Half crown, \$6.50 ; Shilling, \$1.00 ; Penny, 1601, \$1.10 ; James I. crown, \$9.00 ; Charles I., 1625, crown, \$4.00 ; Commonwealth crown, 1649, \$8.50 ; Half crown, \$4.75 ; Shilling, \$1.75 ; Twopence, \$1.10 ; Penny, \$1.10 ; Halfpenny, 95c. ; Cromwell crown, 1658, \$15.00 ; Half crown, \$16.00 ; Charles II., Half crown, 1660, \$2.40 ; William and Mary crown, \$6.00 ; William crown, 1695, \$10.50 ; Ann crown, 1702, \$4.00 ; George I. crown, 1714, \$2.40 ; George II. crown, \$3.20 ; George IV., 1821, \$2.25 ; Victoria crown, \$2.40.

[We learn that Mr. Cogan purposes having a sale during the present month. Catalogues may be had of our publishers.]

The New Scale for Measuring Coins.

Heretofore the only scales used for measuring coins have been the scale of Mionnet, of very arbitrary construction (hardly any two divisions being equidistant from each other), and the scale of $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch.

The former has been abandoned, and it is to be hoped that the latter will soon give way to the new Metric scale. The objection to the $\frac{1}{16}$ inch scale is that the inch is entirely arbitrary, it is divided into sixteenths instead of decimally, and again, when the number of any size is expressed it has to be divided by 16 in order to find the exact size of the coin.

The Metric scale, however, for coins is all decimal, being divided into millimeters, and as each division is numbered, when the number of the size of a coin is given, it is an exact and definite expression, being just so many millimeters.

In other words, the "size" of a coin is the number of millimeters in its diameter, the millimeter being the thousandth part of the international unit of length (the meter), by which the diameters of coins in most countries are measured. This brings us in accord with the measures of length used by nearly all civilized nations, and legalized by us in 1866, and as it is a purely scientific and decimal scale, collectors of coins should adopt it, discarding the $\frac{1}{16}$ inch scale as they did that of Mionnet.

NEW YORK, April, '78.

W. B. WETMORE.

Answers to Correspondents.

H. W., Chicago.—The last issue of coins by Poland was made during the insurrection of 1830, when a gold Ducat appeared, in every respect resembling that of Holland, except that while the mint marks on those of Holland are the caduceus of Mercury and a dagger, the marks on those of Poland are an eagle and a torch.

L. S., St. Louis.—The two L's on what are commonly called the Louisiana coppers are merely the monogram of the French emperor. The use of such an arranging, or misarranging, of the letters of names was as common formerly as it is to-day.

O. P. S., Tiffin, Ohio.—The gold coin you describe is a ducat of Holland. The legend is properly MO(neta) ORD(inata) PROVIN(ciarum) FEDER(atarum) BELG(icae) AD LEG(em) IMP(eriale) — *authorized money of the Confederate States of Belgium according to the law or standard of the empire.*

Thos. R. F., Dallas, Texas.—Your silver coin is a 32-Schilling piece of Aix-la-Chapelle, called Civitas Aquensis by the Romans because of its baths of hot sulphur springs and cold chalybeate. The legend on the obverse is LOCUS CORONATIONIS CAESAREAE—the *place (or city) of the royal coronation*, in reference to the coronation at Aix-la-Chapelle of the German emperors from 813, A. D., to 1531, when the ceremony was transferred to Frankfort. On the reverse the imperial eagle has value on its breast. The legend in the outer circle reads, URBS AQUENSIS * * * REGALIS REGNI SEDES—the *city Aquensis—the royal seat of the empire.* In the inner circle we have PRINCIPALIS PRIMA REGUM CURIA.

H. K. A., Penn Yan.—The coin you have is a billon denarius of the Roman emperor. The legend on the obverse is, IMPERATOR CLAUDIUS PROBUS PATER PATRIAE AUGUSTUS; on the reverse is a figure of Health, with her name, SALVS. You must see how preferable tinfoil impressions are to pencil rubbings. With tinfoil you get an exact counterpart of the coin, a thing impossible with rubbing. If now the foil could only be hardened, so as to retain the impression, a point of great service to numismatists would be secured.

S.—Your silver coin is probably a Chili, one real piece from the mint of Copiapo. The shield has, or should have, a star in its centre, and have a star in its centre, be surmounted by a plume of feathers; it divides not I. P., but I. R.—*One Real*—while the whole is enclosed by laurel branches. Its intrinsic value is about 12 cents. H. J. B. C. on the Austrian coin denote Hungary, Illyria, Bohemia, Corinthia,—of which countries the Emperor of Austria was sovereign.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY,

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ILLUSTRATED WITH ABOUT 30 ENGRAVINGS PER MONTH.

VERY IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The American Journal of Philately enters upon its 12th Volume with the January number and needs no recommendations from us to its old subscribers, but the commencement of a new volume, being an appropriate time to call the attention of New Collectors to its merits, we take the opportunity of laying our programme for 1878 before the Stamp Collecting fraternity.

The pages of the Journal will continue the same size as before, but they will be added to from time to time so as to accommodate all the writings of American Philatelists, and reprints or translations of every article relating to stamps published anywhere in the world, that are readable or contain any useful information. By these means our subscribers will get delivered free of postage, for ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, a large number of valuable original articles, and all the contents that are worth reading of *L'Ami des Timbres*, *Le Timbre Post.* *The Philatelist*, *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, &c., &c.

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JEREMIAH COLBURN,

18 SOMERSET ST., BOSTON, MASS.

The following notice of the publication is from the *Boston Evening Transcript*:

The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS is one of those publications that indicate how, with all the bustle, utilitarianism, and intense devotion to the practical present, characteristic of this age and country, some are to be found with taste and zeal, to look after the things which concern history and æsthetics, and keep up the annals even in departments the rushing public leave behind as of no account. The handsome January number is another evidence of the care of the Committee of Publication, who have filled it with the curious and entertaining matter, the result of correspondence and research; winding up their own sober labors with a bit of humor after the brief-jotting fashion. To all who care for medals, coins, and much else that relates to archæological investigation, the advice is—do as the disinterested editors themselves do—subscribe for this serial and pay (\$2 a year) in advance.

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THE
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The New Dollar.



THE NEW U. S. DOLLAR, 1878.

In the April number of this journal we gave a short account of this latest addition to our metallic currency. We have now great pleasure in furnishing to our readers an illustration, accompanying this, however, with a word of explanation. Our engraving was made not from the dollar as finally issued, but from the early patterns as furnished to the Senators by the Governor of the Mint. The only difference between this and our current coin is connected with the olive branch in the eagle's talons. On the pattern, as our engraving shows, there were simply three single leaves at the end of the branch, while on the dollar as finally issued this leafage consists of three distinct groups of three leaves each.

Mauritius.

Mauritius and Bourbon were first visited in 1505 by the Portuguese, who, in honor of their discoverer, called them the Mascarene Islands. In 1598 Mauritius was occupied by the Dutch, who gave it its present name, in honor of Prince Maurice. In 1644 a settlement was made on the island, but the results were so disastrous that the Dutch soon afterwards abandoned the colony altogether. In 1720 the French, who were already in possession of the neighboring island of Bourbon, landed and naturally replaced the name of Mauritius by that of "l'Ile de France." During the French occupancy thin billon and copper coins were issued for use in both these islands. On the obverse of these appears the value and date, with the legend ISLES DE FR. ET DE BOURBON, and on the reverse the crown and shield of Anjou (the three lilies), with the name and title of the sovereigns, Louis XV. and Louis XVI. In 1810, during the Napoleonic wars, both these islands were taken by the British, who, on the establishment of peace in 1814, restored the island of Bourbon or Reunion, but retained Mauritius. The island being valuable for its sugar plantations, and on the road to India, the British Government issued in

1822 a series of what is called Colonial silver, intended as a currency for its forces all over the world. By possessing intrinsic value, and by



ENGLISH COLONIAL SILVER.

being a legal tender in every English settlement, this Colonial silver was naturally of the greatest service to those who moved about from place to place so much as did soldiers and sailors.

Since that period we are not aware that any coinage was issued for the Mauritius until last year, when silver and copper coins appeared. The silver is of the value of the rupee, having on the obverse the head of the Queen crowned, with the legend *VICTORIA QUEEN*, with a very small *H* below the neck; on the reverse is the word *MAURITIUS*, with value and date 1877. The copper coinage has on its obverse a head and legend as on the silver, and on the reverse a large figure of value in the centre of the field; within the upper part of an outer circle, *MAURITIUS*, and in the lower part, the value and date, *TWO CENTS 1877*, or *ONE CENT 1877*. The two-cent piece is the size of our own bronze two cent, but being thinner and in every way finer work, it looks considerably larger.

Canadian Paper Money.

The Paper-money collectors of our day who interest themselves so highly in the issues that have appeared at different times in the history of the world, should remember that rich fields for their inquiries lie elsewhere than in the Confederate money or the Revolution and Continental currency of our fathers. Other lands and other eras have witnessed issues of such money, and often under circumstances that deserve attention. Perhaps the earliest mention of Paper money is to be found in the travels of the Franciscan monk, William of Rubruk, in French Flanders, who, in 1253, visited China and writes as follows: "The common money of Cathay consists of pieces of cotton paper, about a palm in length and breadth upon which certain lines are printed resembling the seal of Mangn Khan." Another mention of this Paper money occurs in the hand-book of Pegolotti. This writer had been a clerk or factor in the house of the great Florentine bankers, the Bardi, who failed through their dealings of the English Edward III. In this book Pegolotti describing the trade and currencies of the different countries of the world, mentions

not only the silver ingots that formed the currency of Tartary, but the Paper money of China.

From China let us come over to Canada and we find that when this country was a French possession, it had its share of this medium of exchange, specimens of which are among the rarest and most interesting historical treasures of the Dominion. This money dates as far back as 700 A. D. and came into use under the following circumstances. At that period owing to the many alterations in the currency, trade in Canada became greatly depressed. The French Government allowed the West India Company to issue 100,000 francs to circulate among the islands, a permission afterward enlarged so as to include Canada, where however the value of the coins should be rated at one-fourth more. The French Intendant of Canada was accustomed to receive from France specie for the payment of the troops and other public expenses. In the year 1700, from some cause, this failed to reach him in time, so that, with the sanction of the Council, he resolved to issue *notes* to meet the emergency. The material employed was very thick paper, or rather cardboard. On this was *stamped* the value, the Treasurer's signature, the arms of France, and on sealing wax those of the Governor and Intendant. Subsequently these paper issues were prepared in France, while private marks prevented counterfeiting.

Shortly afterward new cards were *engraved*—those for sums under four livres having particular marks; those for sums between four and six livres the Intendant signed; and those for sums above six were, in addition, signed by the Governor.

So long as these notes were exchanged by the Government for their face value, they were preferred, owing to their convenience, to specie; but when they failed to be so redeemed, then trouble began. So rapidly had this money, owing to the embarrassment of the Treasury, depreciated, that in 1714 the Canadians offered to take fifty cents on the dollar for the notes, if the Government would only pay in specie. The offer was accepted, but not carried out till 1717, when the notes were all redeemed at half their face value.

So simple a mode of enriching itself soon tempted the Government to repeat the process. By 1754 the amount of paper money in circulation was so large that the Government was unable to deal with the question of redemption, and coolly remitted the payment of their notes to some unspecified future date. When Canada passed into the hands of the English, these redeemed the paper of their predecessors at an average of about 45 cents on the dollar.

These Franco-Canadian bills are about the size of our Continental pieces, but are octagonal, because the four corners are cut off. The design is placed on the long ways of the paper. In the top line is the date, preceded by the signature of the Treasurer and the French arms. In the second line are the words, in French, GOOD FOR THE SUM OF—*so much*.

In another line is the signature of the Governor, below which is that of the Intendant.

The Lilies of France.



Few questions in Heraldry have been so debated as the origin of the Lilies as the National Arms of France. The legend which is most widely accepted on the subject is the following: In the early days of King Clovis, 450 A. D., the king's device consisted of three toads, emblem, say the monkish writers, of his natural state as a heathen, ignorant and loathsome. Shortly after his marriage to the Christian princess Clotilda, by whose instrumentality he was led to become also a Christian, Clovis had to go forth to war against the Goths, assembled under their King Candat to destroy the power of the first Christian King of France. During her husband's absence, Clotilda, the Queen, spent much of her time in acts of piety and devotion, especially waiting on an aged hermit of great sanctity whose home was in the forest of Joye-en-valle. On one night this hermit had a visit from an angel, who bore with him a shield of great beauty, of the deep blue azure of the sky at midnight, and adorned with three fleurs de lis of gold that shone like stars. This shield the angel said should be given to Clotilda for her husband that he might fight in the name of the Holy Trinity, and that this was to be in all the future the royal standard of France. Clotilda gladly brought the sacred shield to Clovis, who readily effaced the Toads and adopted the three Lilies.

The result was of course the decisive victory of the King over the Goths, while to commemorate the heavenly transaction, he built the great Abbey of Joye-en-valle, beside the fountain at which had been the hermit's home.

It is not easy to go below the surface of the legend and inquire as to a reason for the devices it mentions. Yet possibly as many of the early crests and badges had some religious or devotional significance, the Lily with its motto of submission, *Sit nomen domini benedictum*—Blessed be the

the name of the Lord—being itself also sacred to the Virgin, may have had some reference to her, while the three leaves of the flower, like the trefoil or shamrock, may have some reference to the Holy Trinity. This latter supposition is strengthened by the fact that while at first the field of the shield was a *semé* of fleurs, that is, it was sprinkled over with them, yet afterward these were reduced in number, so that we have now on the shield three flowers having sacred associations, each flower having three petals.

The Three Lilies having thus become the Arms of France were granted to the House of Anjou under the following circumstances:

On one occasion Francis I, tired with hunting, approached the residence of La Villate in Berri. His attendants blew their horns announcing the approach of the king, and sent forward a messenger to inform the lord of the manor. The king, himself, galloped hastily forward expecting a cordial reception. Just then, however, the nobleman and his retainers were celebrating mass in the chapel. The sound of the horns and of the trumpets with the shouts and songs of the huntsmen rang through all the building, but none arose to pay attention. At length one rushed into the chapel and exclaimed, *Le Roi! Le Roi!* but the priest continued his services. The king came to the doorway, and looking on the solemn spectacle said, *Ces onts des anges orants* (These are angels praying), and joined in the worship. So soon as the services were concluded the nobleman threw himself at the king's feet asking pardon for this seeming disrespect. The king caught him in his arms and said "*Oui, vous êtes un ange orant, et de ce jour vous en aurez le nom (Anjorrant)*," telling him to take for his family arms, with reference to the angelical origin of the Clovis shield, "*D'azur a trois lis au naturel nourris*"—on an azure, three lilies with stalks.

Lubeck.

On the southern side of the Peninsula of Denmark, is the great Hanseatic town of Hamburg, having great commercial advantages from its location on the banks of the Elbe. Of the coins of this city, we have already said something, see vol. II., p. 97, of this Journal. Crossing now the southern edge of that Peninsula, we reach at about 40 miles north-east from Hanover, its great rival Lubeck, also a Hanse town, and though situated some 16 miles from the Baltic, yet having a port on its shores at the mouth of the river Trave. This important city is one of the oldest in North Germany, having been founded in 1143 by Adolphus II., Count of Holstein and Schaumberg. In 1158, Adolphus ceded it to Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony. In the Twelfth Century, the German Emperors conferred on it special privileges. These were confirmed in the Thirteenth by the Danes, into whose hands it had by

that time fallen. In 1226, Frederic II. of Germany declared it a free city, when it shook off the Danish control. The wealth of the traders of Northern Europe, and the ease with which they could be plundered, exposed them to many dangers. Piratical cruisers attacked them by sea, and robber princes assailed them on land. The towns along the Elbe, therefore, in 1219 entered into an alliance for mutually defensive purposes, while in 1221, Hamburg and Lubeck entered into a similar arrangement, in which they were joined in 1247 by Brunswick, the three cities thus forming the famous German *Hansa* or League. The Hansa afterwards became so extensive that its members were grouped into four circles; the *first* consisting of the Vandal or Wend cities of the Baltic, with Lubeck for its capital; the *second* consisting of the towns in Westphalia and the Netherlands, with Cologne for its centre; the *third* of the cities of Saxony and Brandenburg, with Brunswick for its capital; and the *fourth*, of the cities of Prussia and Livonia, with its capital in Dantzic. This great Union met triennially in General Diet at Lubeck, which was thus practically the capital of the League. This was the golden period of Lubeck's prosperity. The territory of the city comprised portions of Mecklenburg Strelitz, of Lauenburgh and of Oldenburgh, with control over several small patches of territory in Holstein. During the period of the Hanse, the population of the city amounted, it is said, to some 200,000 persons—a great contrast to its present 30,000.

At an early period, Lubeck and Hamburg had the smaller coins, such as the Pfennig, in common. On the obverse of such are the three towers of Hamburg, and on the reverse the shield of Lubeck. In the 16th century, the Lubeck Half Schilling had on its obverse a shield with the Imperial eagle and legend CIVITAS IMPERIALIS, and reverse a cross with annulet in each angle, and the Lubeck shield over the centre, with legend MONETA LUBECENS 1537. On a Double Schilling appears, obverse, the Imperial eagle, and reverse a cross with a tressure of four arcs over the centre, containing the Lubeck shield with the legend CRUX FUGAT OMNE MALVM,—*The cross drives away every evil*. On another, while the obverse has the Imperial eagle on a shield, the reverse has a figure of St. John, with a nimbus, and carrying a lamb in his arms. A Half Thaler of 1559, has obverse the Imperial eagle, with legend in a border, MONETA NOVA LUBECENSIS 1559, with mint mark a small bird facing left, and reverse, St. John with an Agnus Dei, and the Lubeck shield with legend CIVITAS IMPERIALIS; MM., a small bird facing right. Of a Thaler of this period, the obverse has a bust of the Emperor facing right, with legend D. GR. CAROLVS V CÆSAR NVLLI SECVNDVS, and on reverse, St. John, facing right with an Agnus Dei in his left hand, the lower part of his figure covered by a shield, with the Imperial eagle dividing the date 15-44, while the legend reads MONETA CÆSAREÆ CIVITATIS LUBENCÆ.

It is needless, however, to continue these descriptions. All the coinages of Lubeck present similar features, there being no reason, histori-

cally, why the design once adopted should be changed, while the artistic ambitions of the Lubeck burghers seem never to have been overweening.



THREE MARK (OR FORTY-EIGHT SCHILLING) OF LUBECK, 1752.

The dissolution of the Hansa in 1632, swept away the prosperity and influence of Lubeck. Since that period the city has been declining, till now its population amounts to hardly thirty thousand. Its history during the present century has been a chequered one. After the battle of Jena, in 1806, Blucher sought shelter for his broken battalions within its walls. After a fierce storm, the French entered, and for three days sacked and plundered the city at pleasure. In the map of Europe, then drawn by the French as reconstructed by themselves, Lubeck was declared to be the chief city of the Department *Bouches-d'Elbe*! With the overthrow of Napoleon this map was set aside, and Lubeck returned to the condition it still holds, of being a free Hanseatic town.

Scotch Coins.*

In 1651 Charles II. had been crowned at Scone, but did not ascend the English throne until 1660. On June 12, 1661, he ordered three thou-

* In our notice of the silver coinage of Charles I. we omitted to describe a Half Crown that evidently belongs to the *Second Coinage*, but was engraved by Falconer (see COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL, page 67). *Obv.*: the king, crowned, with short sword in his right hand held erect, is on horseback to right; the legend reads CAROLVS. D. G. MAGN. BRITAN. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX, with M. M., an erect thistle with leaf on either side and a small five-pointed star at the end of each leaf; under the uplifted left foot of the horse and facing the ground is F for Falconer, while the inner circle of large beads is broken by the ground on which the horse stands. *Rev.*: a crowned shield garnitured, having a very small five-pointed star in right and in the left depression at the top of the crown: legend, QUÆ. DEVS. CONJONXIT NEMO SEPARET, with M. M., a thistle and leaves, placed horizontally between the crown and the QUÆ. We do not know the meaning of the small stars, as such private marks are not seen on any other coins of this reign, and would be obliged to any of our readers for an explanation.

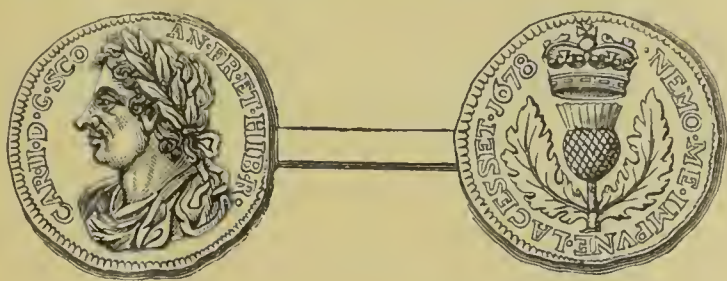
sand stones weight of copper to be coined into Turners; on the obverse of these pieces is $\bar{C} R$, in heavy letters, crowned, with legend as before, CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FRA ET HIB. R.; on the reverse is a thistle shorter and thicker than that on the Turners of 1642, with legend NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET. On the 14th November Thomas Simon was directed by the king to make punches (one Joachim Hardy sank the dies) with the king's likeness, etc., etc., for the use of the Scottish mint. This was preparatory to the issue of a gold coin of 20 Merks value, and of silver coins of 4, 2, 1, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ Merk value, and of a Forty Penny piece. The British Museum possesses the receipts for these dies, showing that Simon charged only £100 for all his work. At length, in 1664, the dies were ready, though not until 1667 were any of them used,—those for the gold coins never being used, Charles II. issuing only silver and copper coins. The obverse of the Merk piece had on it the king's bust laureated, with long flowing hair and chest clothed, facing right with legend CAROLVS II. DEI GRA. with small F below the bust; on reverse, four shields crosswise, those at the top and bottom having the Scottish arms; in the enclosed space in the centre we have $\frac{XXVI}{8}$; in each angle are two C's interlaced and crowned, the legend being MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX. and date 1664, 70, 3, 4, or 5. The Merk piece was similar on the obverse, except that a small thistle appears in place of the F below the bust, and while the reverse is exactly similar, having, however, $\frac{XIII}{4}$ in the centre, the dates being 1664, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 70, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5. The Half Merk is only a reduced copy of the Merk and has $\frac{8}{8}$ in the centre of the reverse with date 1664, 5, 8, 9, 70, 1, 2, 3 or 5.

In 1664 a Four Merk piece was issued for circulation precisely similar to the Two Merk, but larger and having $\frac{LIII}{4}$ in the centre of the reverse, with small F below the bust on the obverse; the dates are 1664, 5, 70, 3, 4 or 5. The gold Twenty Merk piece and the Forty Penny piece, though authorized, were, as we have said, never issued.

In 1675, the Privy Council ordered a change in the devices on the coinage. On the new Four Merk or Dollar series, as it has been called, the king's bust was much shorter than on the previous issue; the flowing locks were absent, the bust faced left, and the legend was divided, CAROLVS II. before the face, and DEI GRAT. behind the head, the small F as before under the bust. On the reverse were four crowned shields crosswise as before. The 1st having a lion rampant; the 2d, three lions; the 3d, three fleurs de lis, and the 4th, the Irish harp, with a thistle in each of the angles, the legend being SCO. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REX, with dates 1676, 9, 80, 1 or 2. The Half Dollar, with dates 1675, 6 or 81; the Quarter, with dates 1675, 6, 7, 8, 9, 80, 1 or 2; and the Eighth of the Dollar, with dates 1676, 7, 9, 80, 1 or 2, were all reduced fac similes of the dollar, while the Sixteenth, with obverse as before, and date 1677, 9, 80 or 1, has on the reverse a St. Andrews cross passing through a crown,

with a thistle, rose, fleur de lis, and harp in each angle respectively, and legend as before, with FRA in place of FR.

In February, 1677, the Mint was directed to coin three thousand stones of copper into Sixpenny and Twopenny pieces. The Sixpenny (Scots) piece is generally called the Bawbee, a name first appearing in 1542, when James Acheson (or Atkinson), the Master coiner, was removed from his office for refusing to coin "babeis" or "bawbeis," for the word is spelled both ways. The Bawbee at the date of its first appearance, that is at the close of the reign of James V., was about equal in value to the Plack, sixteen weighing an ounce. It was issued because of the scarcity of money caused by war with England, and the fearful destruction of property during the English raids. The term is said by some to have come from the Mint master at that period, Alexander Orok (Horrock) Laird of Sillebawby; a more probable supposition is that it is a corruption of *bas billon*, the metal of which they were composed, being billon, and very base at that. The word is used to-day, familiarly among the Scottish peasantry as equivalent to marriage portion or fortune, as *Jenny's Bawbee*. On the obverse of the Bawbee is a bust of the king, as on the Dollar, with legend CAR. II D. G. SCO., and then behind the head: AN. FR. ET HIB. R., while on the reverse is a large thistle crowned with legend NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET, with dates 1677, 8 or 9.



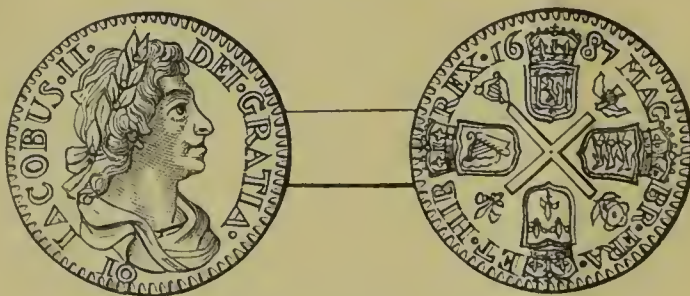
BAWBEES.—CHARLES II., 1678.

On the Bawbee of 1679 the legend reads SCO. AN. FR. ET. HIB. R. The Twopenny piece or Turner, was called the Bodle, said to be a corruption of the name of Francis, Earl of Bothwell, who had been prominently connected with the Scottish coinage in 1588, a year in which there was a large issue of Twopenny placks. On the obverse of the Bodle now issued was the sword and sceptre saltire, with crown above and legend running all round, CAR. II. D. G. SCO. ANG. FRA. ET HIB. REX; and on reverse a thistle with date over it 1677, and forming part of the legend, NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET.

On the death of Charles II., Feb. 6, 1685, the English throne became occupied by his brother, the Duke of York, under the title of James II. On June 14, 1686, the Scottish Parliament ordered the issue of a new silver coinage. The coins were now to be called the Five, Ten, Twenty,

Forty and Sixty shilling Scots. The edges of these new pieces were to be grained or milled, and lettered with an inscription, while the devices and legends were to be selected by the Privy Council, who were also empowered to order a gold coinage. If a copper coinage was desired, then it was ordered that this should consist of Two and Sixpenny pieces. In accordance with these directions the silver coins were issued, but only the Ten and the Forty shilling pieces, while the gold and the copper coins were never issued. On the obverse of the Ten shilling piece is a laureated bust of the king, facing right, with the value, 10, under the bust, and legend, JACOBUS II. DEI GRATIA. On the reverse is a St. Andrew cross having a thistle, rose, fleur de lis or harp on each termination, and in each angle a crowned shield, containing the lion rampant, the three lions, the three fleur de lis and the harp, with legend, MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX, with date, 1687, 8 or 9.

On the Forty shilling piece the obverse is an enlarged fac simile of that on the Ten shilling, with 40 under the bust. On the reverse is a crowned shield, quartered; the 1st containing the Scottish shield; the 2d quarterly the fleur de lis in the 1st and 4th, and the three lions in the 2d and 3d, with legend, MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX 1687, or 1688.



TEN SHILLING PIECE, JAMES II., 1687.

The reign of James II. was neither long nor happy. All the peculiar faults of the Stuart family reached their climax in him, while the agreeable and attractive social points in their character were wholly wanting. In 1688, therefore, came the revolution, when James abdicating, was succeeded by his son-in-law William of Orange, known as William the Third, who at first reigned conjointly with his wife Mary, the late king's eldest daughter. On April 11th, 1690, the Privy Council ordered the coinage of silver pieces of Five, Ten, Twenty, Forty and Sixty shillings value, though the warrant authorizing the issue is dated 26th September. On the obverse of the Five shilling piece are the busts of the king and queen facing left, with V below, and legend GVLIELMVS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA; on the reverse is a crowned cypher of W and M intertwined, as on the bodle, with legend, MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX ET REGINA, with date, 1691 or 4. The obverse of the Ten shilling resembles that of the last, but with 10 under the bust; on the reverse is a crowned shield quartered;

on the 1st the Scottish shield ; the 2d quarterly the fleurs de lis and the three lions ; the 3d the Scottish shield ; and the 4th the harp, while over all is a shield of pretence charged with the lion rampant of Holland ; above, the legend is as before, with date 1690, 1 or 2.

The Twenty, with dates 1691, 3 or 4 ; the Forty, with dates 1689, 90, 1, 2, 3 or 4, and the Sixty shilling pieces, with dates 1691 or 2 (though it is doubtful whether this was ever issued), are all proportionately enlarged copies of this last, with a change in the figures of value under the bust. The edges of the Sixty and of the Forty shilling piece were the lettered *PROTEGIT ET ORNAT ANNO REGNI*, while those of the remaining coins were simply milled.



FORTY SHILLING OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

Our engraver has, for some mysterious reason, placed the Hanover Arms as found on the coins of the Georges, on this shield of pretence. This, of course, is an error, but we have not time before going to press to have it corrected.

Russian Silver Coins.

Catharine was succeeded by her son Paul I.—a semi-lunatic—who first declared neutrality in the great struggle between France and Europe, then suddenly sent Suwarrow with a large army into Italy. In 1799 Paul withdrew from the Coalition, joining Napoleon, and then tried to form a union of Sweden, Denmark and Norway. The battle of the Baltic, in 1801, broke up this union, and during the same year, Paul was strangled by some of the Russian nobles. On his accession, Paul desired to have a good monetary system, and to restore the rouble and its divisions to the weight it possessed under Peter the Great, making the rouble worth 50 Holland stivers. Of this large rouble there are two types ; the one having on the obverse the eagle and date, and on the reverse a verse of scripture in an ornamented square shield ; the other that of 1797 was on the obverse, four Russian P's ranged crosswise, with I in their centre, and the usual legend. There is also a very rare pattern rouble of this

year, having on the obverse a bust of the Emperor facing right, with legend and on the reverse, the Imperial eagle within a circle in the centre, with four large crowned Russian P's, enclosing a small 1, forming a monogram of the Emperor, with legend and date. In 1797, Paul reduced the rouble to the weight it had been in the previous reign.

In 1801, Paul was succeeded by his son Alexander I., who in his coinages adhered to the weights finally adopted by his predecessor. The rouble however, was now of a different design; on the obverse is a Russian eagle with the legend, *Money, one Rouble* and date, and on the reverse the inscription *Money of the Russian Empire—One Rouble* within crowned branches of laurel and oak. In 1806 these branches were removed from the reverse, and in 1807 the words *One Rouble* were also removed from the reverse. At different times it was proposed to place the bust, or at least the head of the Emperor on the roubles. Patterns with this head exist of the years 1801, 1802, 1806, 1807 and 1810, and on others without dates. The Rouble of 1807, with the word Rouble in large letters right across the field is also only a pattern.

The public life of Alexander I. extended over that terrible era in European history—the Napoleonic period, and in all its movements he was a prominent actor. When peace was restored, he concerned himself with internal reforms, and thus awakened not a little opposition. Worn out with labor and disappointed with ingratitude, he went to Taganroy, where he was attacked with fever, and in a few days, December 1, 1825, breathed his last.

Alexander was succeeded by his brother Nicolas I., by whom the Russian idea of appropriating the territories of weak neighbors was thoroughly carried out. In 1828 he attacked Persia, and, as the result, added a large territory to Russia. During the same year he invaded Turkey, and succeeded in appropriating a portion of its territory. In 1830, the Poles rose in rebellion, and then, after a fierce struggle, Nicolas made Poland a Russian province. In 1839 he unsuccessfully attacked Khiva. In 1848 he aided Austria in crushing Hungary, and then in 1854, relying on the co-operation of Austria and Prussia, proposed to England a partition of Turkey. The offer was rejected, with the Crimean war as the result, during which, in 1855, Nicolas died.

The early coins of this reign resemble those of previous years, but in 1826 the device was changed; on the obverse of the rouble, the eagle was represented with extended wings and holding in his talons a flambeau, crown, thunderbolt and ribbon. In 1831 the design on the rouble was altered; the eagle's wings were now displayed, and carried six shields, containing the arms of Casan, Astracan and Siberia, Poland, Finland and Tauris—three on each wing, while on the breast was a shield charged with St. George and the Dragon, the arms of the Grand Duchess of Moscow.

On the death of Nicolas in 1855, the Russian throne became occu-

pied by the present emperor, Alexander II., whose coinage substantially resembles that of his predecessors.

In 1701 the Moscow mint issued a *Poltina*, or Half-Rouble; on the obverse is a draped bust, with laureated head of the Czar Peter, and legend of name and title all round the field; on the reverse is the Imperial eagle, with legend, *MONETA NOVAIIA TZENA POLTINA*; these half roubles, or Poltinas, continued to be struck with the dates in Russian characters down to the year 1721, after that, Arabic numerals were employed, a custom adhered to afterwards. In 1718 the farther issue of the Marten money was prohibited, and an inscription placed on the edge of the half rouble.

In 1726 Catharine I. issued half roubles precisely similar to the second rouble of 1725, but of course smaller, and in 1727 one resembling the rouble of 1726.

In 1729, the half-rouble of Peter II. resembled on the obverse the rouble of that year, but on the reverse it had simply an Imperial eagle, with the usual legend and date.

Auction Notes.

We have just examined a splendid collection of Ancient Silver and Bronze coins which our publishers are cataloguing, and intend to sell about the latter part of June, and our verdict is that it will be the most interesting sale for collectors of Roman and Greek coins that has been held in this city for several years. It would occupy too much space to review them as they deserve, but suffice it to say that the opportunity should not be neglected by numismatists to procure some of these beautiful coins, as they usually sell at from 50 cents to \$1.00 each, many of which are as fine as when struck; the Consular coins exhibit a great many varieties, among which may be found magnificent specimens of Calpurnia (the family from whom St. Patrick descended); others of Tituria, with historical reverses, Tarpeia kneeling on a rock and two soldiers throwing their shields on her, as a reward for betraying the Sabines, and several of Marc Antony commemorating the various Legions. The Imperial Denarii range from Julius Cæsar to Arcadius. Of the latter there is a very rare *Double Denarius*. Among the Bronze are several which have been *restored* by the Emperors to their predecessors, and in consequence are rare and much sought for.

The Greek coins are not so numerous, but many interesting pieces will be found among them.

Particular care will be taken to catalogue none but genuine coins, and collectors who may have purchased ancient coins which turned out to be merely plated counterfeits of the period, may rest assured that none such

will be sold with the collection, as the gentleman who formed it spent several years abroad in quest of good coins, and abhorred that class of plated coins which some claim to be as good as the genuine, "because they are ancient."

A collection of modern coins will be sold the first day, among which are some fine U. S. pieces.

Reviews.

COINS. A collection of all the United States statutes in reference to the coinage of money passed since the formation of the Government in 1789, including a copy of the famous Bland Silver Bill, &c.: Philadelphia. Price 25 cents.

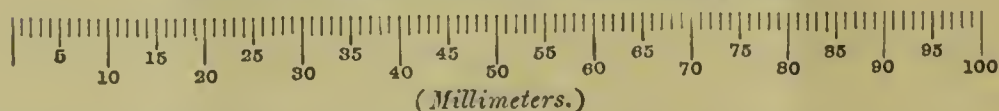
This work, which is illustrated by a view of the National Mint in Philadelphia, unlike a good many books now in the market, is exactly what its title declares. Dry reading, indeed, for one whose joy is in a dime novel, but full of interest for all who wish to see how carefully the founders of our Republic legislated in reference to the important subject of our coinage.

THE STANDARD COIN CATALOGUE, SILVER. Illustrated. Price 25 cents: New York, Scott & Co., 146 Fulton street. 1878.

Next to actually seeing the coins we are desirous of buying, an illustrated catalogue with price list, issued by a responsible house, is the best guide we can have when adding to our stores. Such a help every coin collector will find in the handy STANDARD COIN CATALOGUE of our publishers. Very profusely illustrated, the book is worth far more than its cost, while as the prices of coins depend on their condition as well as on their rarity, full allowance is made for all differences by classifying the coins as to their condition into *fine*, *good* and *fair*, the price being, of course, dependent on the class to which they belong. We note specially the fullness with which our American coinage is treated, every issue being illustrated and every piece of every issue mentioned. Our readers who are forming their collections cannot afford to do without so useful a book.

Correspondence.

The New Metric Scale for Measuring Coins.



Scales of Mionnet and sixteenths of an inch reduced to metric scale (approximately):

Sixteenths.	Mionnet.	Metric.	Sixteenths.	Mionnet.	Metric.	Sixteenths.	Mionnet.	Metric.
Size 1 =		Size 2	Size 24 =		Size 38	Size 44 =	Size 17 =	Size 70
" 2 =		" 3	" 25 =		" 40	" 45 =		" 71
" 3 =		" 5	" 26 =		" 41	" 46 =	Size 18 =	" 73
" 4 =		" 6		Size 7 =	" 42	" 47 =		" 75
" 5 =	Size 1 =	" 8	" 27 =		" 43	" 48 =	Size 19 =	" 76
" 6 =		" 10	" 28 =	Size 8 =	" 44	" 49 =		" 78
" 7 =		" 11	" 29 =		" 46	" 50 =		" 79
" 8 =		" 13		Size 9 =	" 47	" 51 =		" 81
" 9 =	Size 2 =	" 14	" 30 =		" 48	" 52 =		" 83
" 10 =		" 16	" 31 =	Size 10 =	" 49	" 53 =		" 84
" 11 =		" 17	" 32 =		" 51		Size 20 =	" 85
" 12 =		" 19	" 33 =		" 52	" 54 =		" 86
" 13 =	Size 3 =	" 21	" 34 =	Size 11 =	" 54	" 55 =		" 87
" 14 =		" 22	" 35 =	" 12 =	" 56	" 56 =		" 89
" 15 =		" 24	" 36 =		" 57	" 57 =		" 90
" 16 =	Size 4 =	" 25	" 37 =	Size 13 =	" 59	" 58 =		" 92
" 17 =		" 27	" 38 =		" 60	" 59 =		" 94
" 18 =	Size 5 =	" 29	" 39 =	Size 14 =	" 62	" 60 =		" 95
" 19 =		" 30	" 40 =		" 63	" 61 =		" 97
" 20 =		" 32		Size 15 =	" 64	" 62 =		" 98
" 21 =	Size 6 =	" 33	" 41 =		" 65	" 63 =		" 100
" 22 =		" 35	" 42 =	Size 16 =	" 67	" 64 =		" 102
" 23 =		" 37	" 43 =		" 68			

This scale is in millimeters (the $\frac{1}{1000}$ part of a meter, which is the International unit of length). It is not only a decimal scale, but it gives us an International scale, as all countries using this system measure the diameters of their coins by it.

The scales of Mionnet and sixteenths of an inch have been reduced to the metric to enable collectors having their collections sized by the old system, to make the change without trouble. The scale of sixteenths was first reduced to hundredths of a millimeter and then approximated by throwing out fractions below $\frac{1}{2}$ and increasing those above to the next unit.

N. Y. May, '78.

W. B. WÉTMORE.

Editor, C. C. J.:

I enclose an impression of the Dedication Medal, struck upon the completion and dedication of the Muskingum County, Ohio, Court House, May 1st, 1877, and should you esteem it sufficiently interesting for a space in your journal, the following sketch of the structure represented will explain the local importance attached to the occasion.

For several years after the formation of the State of Ohio no permanent capital existed. At the session of the General Assembly, 1808-9, the citizens of Muskingum County assisted their Representatives in urging upon the Legislature the location of the State headquarters at Zanesville, temporarily at least, believing that if it were once made the temporary capital its geographical position would insure the permanency of the capital.

They were assured that if the citizens of Zanesville would furnish suitable buildings for the General Assembly and State officers that the tem-

porary capital would be located here, and accordingly public spirited citizens at once loaned the money and the main portion of "1809" was built. Zanesville, however, flourished as the State capital only nineteen months—from October 1st, 1810, to May 1st, 1812—after which the building became the County Court House. The building faced south, and stood on Main street, at its northeast corner with Fourth, the site of the present handsome pile. In 1830-1, the Zanesville Atheneum built the east wing, the second story being used until 1874 as library and reading rooms; the first and basement stories for offices; the west wing was erected in 1833, and was used for county offices.

On September 4th, 1874, the contract for a new stone court house was awarded, and on the 11th of the same month the Court met for the last time in the venerable structure. The same day the demolition of old "1809"—as it is familiarly called—was begun, and on Tuesday, May 1st, 1877, the new building was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

The medals struck were in white metal, and bear faithful representations of the old and new court houses.

And now a word respecting the impression of this piece. I have read the methods of collectors for obtaining rubbings and impressions of coins, but I think my "discovery" not only simple but remarkably accurate.

A few sheets of common white paper to form a pad above and below the coin, to be increased or diminished according to circumstances; a common letter or copying press, a sheet of manifold and sheet of carbon paper are the only requisites. Place the coin between the manifold, the carbon sheets around the manifold, and these between the sheets containing the pad, and an instantaneous *printed* copy of the coin is obtained by means of the press, which every collector doubtless uses.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, April 20, 1878.

J. HOPE SUTOR.

Answers to Correspondents.

W. F., Philadelphia: The standard Venetian coins were sequins, or *Zecchini* (first struck about 1280 A. D.), supposed to be a corruption of the word *Cyzicenus*, and to mean a gold coin of that city. *Cyzicenus* was a city of Asia Minor, lying on the shores of the Sea of Marmora. An early Greek settlement, its golden staters became famous as *Cyziceni*. The early Venetian traders receiving the coin, introduced the word into their vocabulary; so the Venetian mint itself became known as the *Zecca*; the place where the *zecchini*, the corrupted form of the word *Cyziceni*, were made. The design on the reverse of the sequins, the figure of a saint with stars in an oval, is taken from the early coins, the ducats of Roger of Sicily, and was continued down to 1822, when the sequin ceased to be issued. From Venice this design and legend were probably copied by both the Hungarians and the Genoese.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY,

VOLUME XII. COMMENCES JANUARY, 1878.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ABOUT 30 ENGRAVINGS PER MONTH.

VERY IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The American Journal of Philately enters upon its 12th Volume with the January number and needs no recommendations from us to its old subscribers, but the commencement of a new volume, being an appropriate time to call the attention of New Collectors to its merits, we take the opportunity of laying our programme for 1878 before the Stamp Collecting fraternity.

The pages of the Journal will continue the same size as before, but they will be added to from time to time so as to accommodate all the writings of American Philatelists, and reprints or translations of every article relating to stamps published anywhere in the world, that are readable or contain any useful information. By these means our subscribers will get delivered free of postage for ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, a large number of valuable original articles, and all the contents that are worth reading of *L'Ami des Timbres*, *Le Timbre Post.* *The Philatelist*, *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, &c., &c.

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The following notice of the publication is from the *Boston Evening Transcript*:

The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS is one of those publications that indicate how, with all the bustle, utilitarianism, and intense devotion to the practical present, characteristic of this age and country, some are to be found with taste and zeal, to look after the things which concern history and æsthetics, and keep up the annals even in departments the rushing public leave behind as of no account. The handsome January number is another evidence of the care of the Committee of Publication, who have filled it with the curious and entertaining matter, the result of correspondence and research; winding up their own sober labors with a bit of humor after the brief-jotting fashion. To all who care for medals, coins, and much else that relates to archæological investigation, the advice is—do as the disinterested editors themselves do—subscribe for this serial and pay (\$2 a year) in advance.

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ILLUSTRATED.

VOL. III.



1878.

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The U. S. Quarter Dollar.

In 1796, the year that witnessed the first regular issue by the United States of its Dime, there was also issued the first Quarter Dollar. The Mint authorities had by this time got all their departments into smooth working order, and so we find the new coin to be a reduced copy of the Dollar of its year. On the obverse is a bust of Liberty—hair filleted and chest draped, with fifteen stars—seven before and eight behind the head, with the date in the exergue; on the reverse is a small eagle, standing on



U. S. QUARTER DOLLAR, 1796.

clouds and enclosed by branches, while the legend reads UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 25c. After their labors in producing this coin, the Mint officials took a rest, possibly to see how the new issue might be regarded by the community, and so they waited several years before issuing another Quarter. At length, in 1804, the Quarter was again issued, with obverse as before, but with a new device on the reverse. In place of the eagle on the clouds, we have the huge spread eagle device, taken from the Dollar of 1798—an Eagle with legs and wings spread out in all directions—a shield on his breast, a band, with the words E PLURIBUS UNUM, goes from wing to wing and seemingly twisted round his throat like a hempen collar, above which may be seen a not unnaturally lugubrious head; the tips of the outspread wings are connected by a roll of clouds, while thirteen stars fill up the space between the eagle's head and the roll, the legend reading UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. So satisfied was the Mint with this design that it adhered to it during the years 1805, 6 and 7.

Another long rest was now taken, and no Quarter appeared until 1815, when the Quarter resembled the Half Dollar; on the obverse was the ever attractive matron head of Liberty, facing left, with thirteen stars and date, and on the reverse the scared eagle device—the royal bird apparently rising from his nest in some alarm, and so, nervously clutching in his talons some of the twigs and sticks of which it was built; the legend reads as before, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with 25c. in the exergue, while the band, with its E PLURIBUS UNUM, is over the eagle's head. No Quarters were issued in 1816 or 1817, but in 1818 they reappeared, and, retaining the device of 1815, were issued reg-

ularly each year down to 1825, inclusive. In 1826, the Quarter was again absent from our national issues, but reappeared in 1827 and in 1828,



U. S. QUARTER DOLLAR, 1815.

with the old device. In 1829 and 1830 it was again omitted, but reappeared in 1831, since which date it has been issued every year.



U. S. QUARTER DOLLAR, 1831.

During these later years, however, there have been several changes in the design. In 1831 the size of the planchet was considerably reduced, the scroll or band, with its motto, was removed from the field, and the edge or rim of the coin raised. This design was retained until 1838 inclusive, when the Liberty head of the obverse was removed, and replaced by a design of Liberty seated, with shield, pole and cap; on the reverse the eagle is not so large, and QUAR. DOL. takes the place of 25c. In 1853 a barbed arrow was placed on each side of the date in the



U. S. QUARTER DOLLAR, 1838 TO 1853.

exergue of the obverse, and the field of the reverse was filled with rays, in the midst of which stood the eagle. On the Quarter of 1854 these

rays were wanting, the obverse retaining the arrow heads during 1854 and '5.



U. S. QUARTER DOLLAR, 1853.

In 1856 the arrows were absent. The Quarter, in this condition, continued to appear each year until 1863, when, with obverse as before, a waved band or ribbon, with the words *IN GOD WE TRUST*, was placed on the reverse over the eagle's head. During the years 1873 and 1874 the arrow heads reappeared on either side of the date on the obverse, but with these exceptions the Quarter dollars have continued unchanged to the present.

Russian Silver Coins.—*Continued.*

HALF ROUBLES.

Between 1731 and 1741 the half-rouble of Anna has a much smaller bust of the Empress than had the rouble, while the figure was in armor and wore the broad ribbon of the Order of St. Andrew; on the reverse the eagle was represented without any shield on its breast.

In 1741 a half-rouble was issued by Ivan III. precisely similar to the rouble of the same year. Elizabeth also issued a half-rouble toward the close of this year.

In 1762 Peter III. issued a half-rouble, with obverse like the rouble, but with the reverse as usual—the eagle, legend and date.

Catharine II. issued half-roubles in 1763.

In 1797 Paul I. issued half-roubles resembling the roubles of that year, that have on the reverse the four *II*s crowned and forming a cross.

Alexander I. issued half-roubles in 1810.

In 1826 Nicholas I. issued half-roubles resembling the roubles of that year.

In 1701 Peter issued Quarter roubles, having on the obverse a different style of head and bust from that on the rouble, and on the reverse only the Eagle, having the St. Andrew cross round its neck, with date and value *ПОЛУПОЛТИННИК*. A different bust of the Emperor appears on the quarter roubles of 1702, '3 and '10. The quarter was regularly issued in 1707, '12 and '13, after which year none were issued for a time.

In 1726, and in that year alone, Catharine issued quarter roubles, now very rare.

Quarter roubles were issued by Anna only in 1730, 1739, and 1740; those of the first and the last of these dates are very rare; the quarter of 1739 resembles, not the half-rouble of that year, but the rouble.

In 1763 Catharine II. issued quarter-roubles.

Paul I. issued quarter-roubles in 1797, resembling the roubles of that year.

YCHOULKOF, *or* TYMF, *or* ACHTZEHNER.

In 1707 there was issued by Peter a coin bearing the above name. On the obverse was the Emperor's bust and name, and on the reverse the eagle, and a statement of the weight and the date. This coin was of the value of 12 copecks, and was prepared for trade purposes as between Russia and Prussia and Poland. Equal in value to 12 Russian copecks, it was also equal in value to 18 Prussian gros, hence its name of *achtzehner*. These coins were of very base metal, and in size about equal to a quarter-rouble.

In 1762 Peter III. added to the silver moneys of Russia two new coins, a two-grivny piece, worth 30 copecks, and a five-altyn piece, worth 15 copecks.

GRIVENNIKI.

Peter Alexiovitch had issued Grivny or Grivenniki, coins of ten copeck value, of an oblong form, and like the early copecks, somewhat irregular in shape. In 1701, however, circular shaped Grivny were issued, having on the obverse, the Imperial Eagle, without legend, and on the reverse the word GRIVNA or GRIVENNIK, with date in Russian, both sides having a border. In 1702 there was a border of a different pattern. In 1704 there was no border. In 1706 and 1707 the border reappeared. In 1709 the name and the weight were placed as a legend round the eagle, but were absent from the Grivny of 1713. In 1714 ten dots or globules were placed above the word Grivennik. In June, 1726, Prince Menchikof, by order of Catharine I, issued Grivenniki of the weight of the Altyn. In the next month, July, the Grivny were to be of a new character, debased in metal. On the obverse was the eagle, and on the reverse ten dots, GRIVNA, and the date 1726. In subsequent years these coins were spoken of as the base Grivny of Menchikof.

Peter II. stopped the issue of these base Grivny, and in 1726 and 1727 ordered an issue of the original value. In 1729 Peter declared that the Grivenniki should pass in future for only three copecks. In 1721 ten dots or globules were placed *under*, in place of as previously, *above* the word GRIVENNIKI. In August, 1735, these globules were removed, and in October of the same year, a small point was placed between the word GRIVENNIKI and the date. The Grivny issued between 1731 and 1734, were now all called in, to be replaced by those of the new design. In

1739 the Grivny had on the obverse simply the eagle, and on the reverse the word GRIVENNIKI in two lines, with the date 1739 in the exergue.

In 1741 Ivan III. issued a Grivny, being on its obverse a reduced copy of the rouble of that year, and having on the reverse, the word GRIVENNIKI in two lines, with date 1741, on a crowned shield encircled with branches.

TEN-DENGUL.

In 1701 Peter ordered an issue of circular shaped Ten-Dengui or Five copeck pieces. These had on the obverse the Russian Eagle, with a wreath, and on the reverse the date and DECIAT DENEG (in Russian characters), *Ten-Dengui*, all in a wreath. This design was used in 1701, 1702 and 1704, but subsequently, in 1714, the obverse bore PIAT KOPIEEK—*Five copecks*. The first issue of these Five copecks, the *Ten-Dengui* issue was of good alloy, and of weight proportional to the Grivny. The second issue, or that with the legend *piat kopieek*, and the date in Arabic characters, is of very base alloy, and is almost of the weight of the Grivny. In 1755 this coin was made a little larger in size, that it might be easily distinguished from the Grivennik.

In 1764 Catharine II. ordered an issue of a Five Copeck piece for use in Siberia; on the obverse was the crowned bust of the Empress, facing right, with name and title; on the reverse were two arrows saltire and crowned, with their points on the ground, while an erect marten on either side, served as supporters, with legend and date, 1746. The design, however, was never carried out, and the pieces we have are simply patterns.

ALTYN.

These pieces were not issued until 1704. They are of the value of three Copecks, and have on the obverse the Russian Eagle. On the reverse the word ALTYNNIK and the date are in Slavonic characters. In 1714 three dots appeared above the word ALTYN. In 1718 the device was altered. On the obverse is St. George and the dragon, and on the reverse are three dots or globules, with the word ALTYNNIK and the date in Russian. In 1721 the further issue of the Altyn was prohibited. In 1726 Catharine I. ordered an issue of Altyns, but later in the year recalled the order.

COPECK.

The Copeck was at first of irregular form, but in 1714 the circular form was adopted. Up to that year the copeck had been very light, equal only to the Turkish Levy, but at the period of the change of form, nearly one-tenth was added to its weight. On the obverse was St. George and the Dragon, and on the reverse KOPEIKA and date in Russian. In 1757 the silver copecks were all called in, and their preservation, except as curiosities, forbidden under pain of confiscation.

Short Talks about Heraldry.

No. 2.

The field of an escutcheon or shield is divided in yet another manner than that already described. Partition lines may intersect it in a variety of directions, giving rise to a number of phrases that are found very serviceable. When, for instance, a shield is divided into halves by a perpendicular line, it is described as being "*Party per Pale*," the *Pale* being the state or piece of paling that formerly the soldier carried as his part of the baggage, and which was set up to divide off the camp into sections or to form a *stockade* against the enemy. If this line ran diagonally across the field from the dexter-chief, the shield is said to be divided "*Party per Bend*;" if the diagonal line run the other way, it is called "*Party per Bend sinister*." If the line run horizontally across the middle of the shield, we say "*Party per Fess*;" should the lines be otherwise arranged, so, for instance, as to resemble the ridge of a house, we say the shield is divided "*Party per Chevron*." Should there be a division by means of an intersection of horizontal and vertical lines at right angles, we say "*Party per Cross*," or Quarterly, while if there are two diagonal lines, like a St. Andrew's cross, we say "*Party per Saltire*."

George I. of England placed on his coins the Hanoverian arms on a shield of pretence, divided in a peculiar manner, that combines two modes: and is called Grafted or Party per Pale and Chevron. Sometimes



SHIELD PARTY PER PALE AND CHEVRON.

a shield is divided into a number of spaces by means of horizontal lines, when it is described as *Quarterly of Eight*; or the original quarters may be themselves regarded as distinct shields and be subdivided, when they are said to be *Quarterly-quartered*, and each of the positions so subdivided is called a *Grand quarter*.

After these explanations respecting the shield and its appearances, our readers will be prepared for some words about the devices. To these, whatever be their character, the general name of *charge* is applied, and a shield is said to be *charged* with such and such a device; thus, the United States shield is *charged* with the stars and stripes, the Royal shield of England with three lions, and so on.

Charges may be regarded as of two kinds, *ordinaries* and *common charges*. By *ordinaries* are meant charges formed by straight lines. The upper third portion of the shield, for instance, is called the Chief. The middle third is called the Pale when it is filled with lines that run vertically. The Bend is a third of the shield, measured diagonally from dexter to sinister; we use the term Bend *sinister*, as we have said, when the bend goes from sinister to dexter. The middle Third of the shield, when filled in with lines, is called the Bar. A combination of the Bend and the Bend sinister gives us the *Saltire* or St. Andrew's cross, as on the Russian flag, while the Cross is caused by the crossing of the Pale with the Bar. As might be expected, the Cross was a favorite badge with the Christian pilgrims and with the Crusaders. It was, indeed, like the scallop shell itself, almost a distinguishing mark of those classes. Hence, to prevent confusion, the figure of the cross was variously modified until at last there existed more than two hundred distinct designs. The more common of these are: The *Greek* cross, where the two pieces are of equal length, and cross each other at right angles, at their respective centres, an example being found on the English shield; the *Latin* cross, where the cross piece is so near the top and its own ends are so shortened that the upper limbs and the cross ends are all of equal length; the *Patriarchal* cross, where the upper limit of a Greek cross is traversed by a short cross piece; the *Maltese* cross, the famous cognizance of the Knights Templar and Hospitallers, whose four limbs are very narrow where conjoined, but widen out so that the figure would fill almost a square space, the extremity of each limb being indented. While in the Cross *Paté* this line is left straight. The Cross *Fleurie* has a *fleur de lys* at the end of each arm of the cross proper; if in place of this flower there be a trefoil or triple buds, it is called Cross *Botonné*, &c., &c.

These *Ordinaries*, our readers will understand, are a kind of ground device on the shield, and do not affect the *Common Charge*, or device, as it is usually called, that distinguishes the wearer, which may be found in one of the divisions of the shield caused by the presence of any of the Ordinaries, or on the Ordinaries themselves. For a Common Charge anything may be used, whether actually existent or simply imaginary; and the more unlike the Charge is to anything that any one has ever previously seen or even thought of, all the better it answers its ends. Of all animal Charges, none is so frequently met with as the lion, whose qualities of courage, strength and generosity are thus ascribed to the bearer of the shield; of birds, the eagle is a favorite Charge; of fish, the dolphin; of reptiles, the serpent. The human figure, in whole or in part, is often used; imaginary beings, celestial bodies, trees, plants, flowers, inanimate objects of different characters and classes—all such appear as Charges, and are found on shields everywhere.

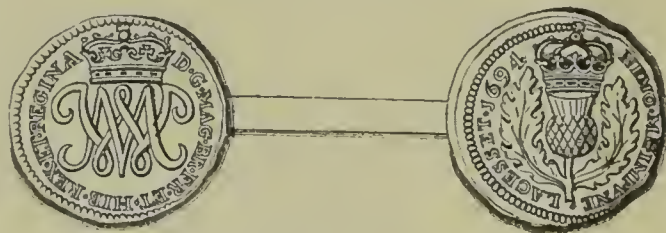
Scotch Coins.

The copper coinage of William and Mary consists of a Bawbee and of a Bodle. On July 19, 1690, the Council ordered that three thousand stones of copper be coined into the above pieces. Nothing is said in the Act of Parliament about the devices or legends, so that we are unable to state with confidence what these may have been. It is probable, however, that this issue did not take place until the passing of the Act of 18th August, 1691, when the obverse of the Bawbee was ordered to bear the busts of William and Mary, facing left, with legend, *GVLI. ET. MAR. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX ET REGINA*; and the reverse a large thistle crowned,



BAWBEE, WILLIAM AND MARY, 1691.

with legend, *NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSIT*, with date 1691 or 1692, on which latter date we have *LACESSIT*. On the obverse of the Bodle are the initials of the king and queen in cipher, crowned, with legend, *D. G. MAG. BR. FR.*



BODLE (OR TWOPENNY PIECE), WILLIAM AND MARY, 1694.

ET HIB. REX ET REGINA; on the obverse is the crowned thistle as on the Bawbee, with dates 1691, 2, 3 and 4.

Queen Mary died in 1694, after which date the coins bore the bust of William alone. Dies for the new coinage were now prepared, and in July, 1695, an issue of Forty, Twenty and Ten Shilling pieces was authorized. On the obverse of these coins was the king's bust, facing left, as on the issue of William and Mary, with legend, *GVLIELMVS DEI GRATIA*, with numerals of value, 40 or 20, under the bust, and on their reverses the crowned shield, with arms as before, and legend, *MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX*, and date—on the Forty Shilling piece, 1696, 7 or 9, on the Twenty Shilling the date 1695, 6, 7, 8 or 9, and on the Ten the date

1695, 6, 7, 8 or 9. In December an issue of Five Shilling pieces was ordered, the obverse to resemble that of the Ten Shilling piece, but with



TEN SHILLING PIECE, WILLIAM III, 1699.

5 under the bust, while on the reverse is a crowned three-headed thistle, with motto, NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET, with date 1695, 6, 7, 9, 1701 or 2.

During the same year (1694), a new copper coinage of Bawbees and Turners was ordered, the Bawbee to have on the obverse the king's head, with legend, GVL. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB REX, and on the reverse a large thistle, and legend, NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET, with date 1695, 6 or 7. On the obverse of the Turner, in place of the king's head, was the sword and sceptre, saltirewise, crowned, with the reverse as before. Of this Turner or Bodle there are two varieties, the one shown by our illustra-



TURNER, WILLIAM III, 1695.

tion, with date 1695, and the other with the sword and sceptre much flatter in their crossing, and the legend containing the name GVLIELMVS in full, with date 1695, '6 or '7.

In the year 1700, the Merchant Company trading to Africa and the West Indies, was allowed to have the gold bullion it had brought to Scotland, coined into Pistoles and Half Pistoles, of the value of twelve and six pounds respectively, the intrinsic value of the Pistole being £10.16.0. The obverse of this piece bore the King's head and bust to left, with legend GVLIELMVS DEI GRATIA; below the bust is a figure of the sun rising out of the sea; on the reverse a crowned shield of arms separates W. R., crowned, with legend MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX. 1701. On the obverse of the Half Pistole the design and legend are similar to those on the Pistole, except that the water is not represented, while the reverse is a reduced fac-simile of that of the larger coin.

On the 8th March, 1702, King William died, and was succeeded by his late wife's sister, Ann, second daughter of James II., who had married, in 1684, Prince George of Denmark, brother of the reigning King Christian V. The coinage of this reign is rather limited. On Jan. 11, 1705, James Clark, engraver to the Mint, was directed to prepare dies for a new coinage of Five and Ten shilling pieces. In March these coins were issued. The Five Shilling has on its obverse a draped bust of the Queen to left, with legend AN. D. G. M. BR. FR & HIB. REG., an apparently later issue having merely ANNA DEI GRATIA, with 5 below the bust, denoting the value; on the reverse is the crowned three-headed thistle, with the legend NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET, and date 1705, 6 or 7. On the Ten Shilling pieces there is the bust as before, with 10 below it, and legend ANNA. DEI. GRATIA; on the reverse is the crowned shield, as on the coins of William III., but without the shield of Nassau, with legend MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REG., with date 1702, 5 or 6.

In 1707 came the consummation of the Union between England and Scotland. One of the results of this was the complete assimilating of the Scottish to the English coins. The obverse of the Crown now issued had a bust of the Queen to left, with legend ANNA DEI GRATIA, and beneath the bust E for Edinburgh; on the reverse are four shields, arranged so as to form a cross; the 1st and 3d, containing party per pale, the three lions and the Scottish shield; the 2d, the three fleurs de lis, and the 4th, the Irish harp, with legend MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REG., with date 1707 or 8. Half crowns, shillings and sixpences of precisely similar designs and dates were also issued, while in 1711 the whole minting operations were transferred from Edinburgh to London, and the Scottish series of coins was ended.

Mexican Rulers since 1821.

(Our readers may find the annexed table of some service to them in connection with their collections of Mexican coins.)

- 1821. National Independence of Mexico proclaimed.
- 1822. Iturbide, Augustus I., Constitutional Emperor of Mexico.
- 1823. Iturbide abdicates and shot 19th July.
- 1824. Republic; General Victoria President.
- 1825. First Congress assembles.
- 1828. Revolution of Accordada.
- 1829. Guerero President; Bustamente, Commauder in Chief, is proclaimed President by his troops and Guerero abdicates. The army next proclaims Santa Anna President.
- 1836. State governments abolished by revolution and Santa Anna President. Bustamente recalled, when Santa Anna was defeated at San Jacinto.

1838. Mexico revolutionized; Vera Cruz blockaded by the French, who are driven off by Santa Anna.

1840. Revolution of the Federalists, with Bustamente elected President.

1841. Revolution of Santa Anna, who becomes Dictator and banishes Bustamente.

1842. Junta of Nobles revolt against Santa Anna and proclaim the Republic.

1843. New Constitution adopted. The Catholic religion alone tolerated.

1844. Revolution of Peredes. Santa Anna deposed and Herrera declared President by Congress.

1845. Santa Anna banished and Herrera elected President. Peredes now revolts and ordering an election is elected President.

1846. Santa Anna recalled, Peredes deposed and Salos elected President. Salos resigns and Santa Anna is made Provisional President. War with the United States.

1847. Defeat of Mexicans; Santa Anna flies and Perez made President *pro tem*.

1848. Peace between Mexico and the United States.

1851. Arista elected President.

1851-2. A general Revolution.

1853. Arista resigns and Santa Anna made Dictator.

1854. Revolution by Alvarez; Santa Anna abdicates.

1855. Carrera President, resigns and Alvarez is made Dictator.

1856. Comafort attacks the church; is elected President and sequesters the church estates.

1857. Comafort deposed.

1858. Zulooga President, but forced to abdicate.

1859. Miramon makes himself President, but forced to resign.

1860. Zulooga again President.

1860. Revolution headed by Miramon.

1861. Juarez President, and declares himself Dictator.

Antwerp Siege Pieces.

One of the leading spirits of the French Revolution of 1789 was L. N. M. Carnot, a man of rare personal integrity and of marvelous executive military genius. A member of the National Convention, Carnot, as a Republican of the Republicans, voted for the death of the king, and was afterwards, on the Committee of Public Safety, associated with Robespierre. In 1800 he filled the office of War Minister under the Consulate of Napoleon, contributing greatly to the success of the Italian

and Rhenish campaigns. His unequalled abilities as an administrator led to Napoleon's peculiar appellation of him as "*the organizer of victory*." As a Republican, he refused to serve under Napoleon when he assumed the crown, and retired into private life.

After the terrible battle of Leipsic in 1813, the European allies marching towards France threatened to invade it at several points. In his country's extremity, Carnot placed his services at Napoleon's disposal, and was at once appointed Governor of Antwerp. As the allied forces gathered around the city, the pressure of public distress increased. To meet the necessities of his position, Carnot, on March 10, 1814, ordered J. P. Wolschot, cannon founder to the navy, to issue siege pieces of five centime value, and on March 16, other pieces of ten centime value. The design is very simple but expressive; on the obverse a wreath of laurel branches tied by a ribbon encloses the letter N, with a small w (Wolschot) below. The legend above the wreath is ANVERS, while in the exergue is the date 1814. On the reverse we read MONNAIE OBSIDIONALE, with value 5 or 10 CENT. in the centre of the field.

On April 18, 1814, Carnot and his troops took the oath of allegiance to Louis XVIII. Between this date and May 5, when the English occupied Antwerp, the design was somewhat altered. The N was replaced by two L's crossed, and on the ribbon which ties the branches is the name JEAN LOUIS GAGNEPAIN, probably that of the die sinker. On a very rare variety of these pieces we have the N without the w, and at the same time have the die sinker's name on the ribbon.

Arms of Hungary.

It is not always easy we have said in a former article, to trace back any peculiar crest or national device to its origin, to mention the period when a particular design was adopted or why that design rather than any other was selected. And yet it sometimes happens that as with the



HUNGARIAN ARMS, 1809.

free States and cities of Gracia Magna, so with not a few of our European powers, some natural feature of the country or some event connected

with the history or religious belief of its people will be found to have led to the assuming of the distinctive arms. In the case of Hungary we shall find both of the sources exhibited.

On the obverse as is usual with all European coins, we have the head of the reigning Emperor, a sovereign that since 1526 has been the ruler of Austria Hungary while an independent State, yet forming an integral part of the Austrian dominions. On the reverse are the Arms of Hungary on a shield which may be described as *Party per Pale*, that is divided by a partition having:

First—On the dexter side, Barry of eight, argent and gules, that is, a series of eight bars or sections in white and red. The four sections in white that cross the field represent a notable feature in the physical geography of Hungary, namely its four great rivers; the *Drave*, the *Nyss*, the *Save* and the *Danube*; the argent or white, indicating the water.

Second—On the sinister a Patriarchal Cross sometimes represented as rising from a ducal coronet placed on the top of a triple platform or ascent, and sometimes as crowned, granted in the year A.D. 1000 by Pope Sylvester II. to Stephen, King of Hungary, who was considered so great a saint, that the crown used at his coronation was believed, like the statue of the Goddess Diana in the temple of Ephesus, to have fallen from heaven.

An Interesting Medal.

At last meeting of the Glasgow Archaeological Society, Professor Lindsay, D.D., stated that a few weeks ago Mr. Kirsop showed him a beautiful medal which he had, and asked him to decipher the inscription, and if possible find out something about it. The medal represented on one side the bust of an aged Emperor, crowned with the Byzantine tiara. He had a long flowing beard, which he was curiously combing with his fingers. He was looking up towards rays of light which streamed down from the top of the medal, while under the effigy was placed a crescent moon, which surrounded the lower part of the figure. Round the edge of the medal there ran a Greek inscription, which might be translated, "Heraclius, believer in Christ the Son of God, King and Emperor of the Romans, Conqueror and Emperor, always Augustus." On the field to the right there were the words, in Latin, *Illumina vultum tuum deus*, which might be translated, "Cause thy face to shine, Oh Lord." On the left there were in Greek characters the Latin genitive of Apollo. On the crescent moon there was on the inside an inscription in very bad Latin, which might mean, "I will overcome your darkness amidst the nations." On the other side of the medal the Emperor was seen in a triumphal car drawn by three horses, which were driven by a man having a curious whip in his hand. Across the top of the medal four lamps were sus-

pendent on a rod. Round the medal ran the legend—"He walked upon the asp and the basilisk, and trod down the lion and the dragon;" while on the shield of the medal there were four and a half lines in Greek of a very late period. It seemed to be, "Glory in the highest to Christ the God, because he has burst in sunder the iron gates and has set free the holy kingdom of Heraclius. Praise be to him." There could be little doubt Professor Lindsay thought that the medal was struck by the Emperor Heraclius to commemorate his wonderful triumph over the Persians in the year 628. The medal was especially interesting, however, because it commemorated a Christian triumph. In a curious old book, "*De Veteribus Christianorum Ritibus*," published in 1645, there was a drawing of this very medal—not a very accurate drawing, but unmistakably the medal, and the author said that that was the only medal ever struck in honor of a triumph, which was reckoned a Christian and not a pagan rite. The medal showed every sign of being thoroughly genuine, and its history confirmed its appearance. It came some thirty years ago from Moldavia, which was now part of Roumania, and it was one of the earliest of the archaeological curiosities which had since come in great abundance from that part of the world. Judging from its appearance it had probably been used in the same way as some of the Byzantine coins, medals, &c., recently brought to this country from Romania and Bulgaria by Mr. Arthur Evans, who said that these objects had been preserved in the families of the natives from generation to generation, and were commonly worn round the neck as charms.

Coin Sale.

Our old friend, Mr. Strobbridge, who is esteemed by every lover of coins, has found the painful affection of his eyes, from which he has been for some time suffering, so obstinate, that he is not able to deal with coins as he has so long been doing. In his affliction we all sympathize with him, and trust that the relief he will find in the assistance of his son in cataloguing coins for sale, may be followed by a speedy recovery. Meantime the firm stands W. H. STROBRIDGE & SON. At a sale held by them a few days ago, the following prices were obtained:

ANCIENT COINS.

Sassanian drachm of Arsaces XXI., 90c.; Athenian tetradrachm \$4.00; tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, \$2.75; a variety, \$3.25; drachm, \$1.00; Hemidrachm of Histœa, \$1.10; Jewish shekel, \$4.25.

ENGLISH.

Penny of Canute, head to l., \$2.25; do. Henry II., 25c; Henry V.,

80c.; Henry VII., Calais groat, 40c.; Henry VIII., groat, 60c.; Irish shilling, 1555, \$1.20; groat of Mary, \$1.10; penny of James I., 50c.; James II., crown, 1688, \$1.10; Hong Kong dollar, 1867, \$1.05.

AMERICAN SILVER.

Dollars.—1794, \$19.75; 1795, flowing hair, \$1.75; fillet, \$2.12; 1796, \$1.50; another, \$2.25; 1797, six stars, facing, \$2.25; another, \$3.25; 1798, large eagle, \$1.25; small eagle of five stars, \$3.80; 1799, six stars, facing, \$1.15; 1800, \$1.25; 1801, \$3.25; 1802, \$3.00; 1836, proof, \$6.25; 1839, \$14.50; 1848, \$2.75; 1854, \$4.00; 1855, \$3.75; 1856, \$3.50; 1858, \$4.50; 1862, \$2.00; 1863, \$1.50; 1866, \$1.50; 1869, \$1.40; 1873, trade dollar, \$1.10; 1874, trade dollar, \$1.05.

Half Dollars.—1794, \$6.25; 1802, \$5.00; 1806, 51c.; 1809, \$1.00; 1811, \$1.10; 1815, \$3.00; 1818, \$1.00; 1827, \$2.40; 1828, \$4.20; 1839, \$1.00; 1857, \$2.30.

Quarter Dollars.—1796 and 1804, \$1.40 each; 1804, 60c.; 1806, 70c.; 1822, 40c.; 1848, 80c.

Dimes.—1802, 60c.; 1835, \$2.00.

Half Dimes.—1795, 50c.; another, 90c.; 1800, \$1.20; 1801, \$1.20; 1803, \$1.00.

Proof Sets.—1852, \$6.10; 1860, \$4.10; 1803, \$4.25; 1809, \$3.75.

FOREIGN SILVER.

Crown of Mansfield, 1774, \$1.60; crown of Sicily, 1766, \$1.25; Russia, 1766, \$1.80; testoon of Charles of Anjou, 1250, \$1.30.

Answers to Correspondents.

A. B.—Your first coin with GLORICUS, &c., is one of the illegitimate tokens that were issued so freely in England during the latter half of last century. Your second piece, with the reversed s in GEORGIUS belongs to the same class.

G. P. G.—Your small coin is a six stiver copper coin of Holland, issued by the Province of West Friesland. An engraving of it appears on p. 95 of the COINAGES OF THE WORLD, sold by our publishers. Your larger piece is a medal in imitation of some masonic piece, and evidently struck for some private society.

H. D., Pittsburg.—Very little is known of the currencies of the savage people of Africa, the usual mode of dealing among them being barter. Those that have had any considerable intercourse with Europeans soon

recognize the value of a medium of exchange, so that at Dahomey, the place about which specially you ask, cowries are largely used. These are brought from Zanzibar and at Whydah are sold in strings at the following rates: Fifty cowries make a string; fifty strings make a head, and four heads make one dollar; so that fifty cowries are worth about half a cent of our money. The further inland you go from the coast, while the relative value of the string is maintained, the number of cowries on it is proportionally reduced. By this means the dollar is always a dollar, even though, like our own coin of that name, it be very light weight.

J. H. S., Zanesville.—Your copper coin with the crowned lion on a crowned shield, was issued in Holland for its East Indian possessions, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, &c., &c. Its intrinsic value is about half a cent; the market value of your piece is considerably less than that.

We have received a number of impressions of coins made by pressure when enclosed in tin foil. Tin foil gives, of course, an exact counterpart of the coin so enclosed; but then it is a material that very quickly loses shape. The very pressure of the Post Office has rendered illegible a number of the impressions received, so that we are unable to say anything about them. Some that have come protected by cotton, have become crumpled up and in straightening them out we find ourselves in danger of smoothing out the impression.

Now, who can find some means of so stiffening the foil, that it will stand at least a moderate degree of pressure and handling? Can any preparation of rubber be made that will take an impression easily and then retain it? Is there any semifluid composition like plaster that can be poured on the coin, and then be hardened by a moderate heat? Sulphur, we suppose, can be used, but then it is somewhat cumbersome and expensive. Let our correspondents work this problem out. "There is money in it."

Concerning the impressions sent, they all seem to be taken from coins and medals in good condition, and by their legends and devices tell their own history. But foil impressions had better, when taken out of the press, be just folded so as to leave the obverse and reverse of the coin on the outside, and then placed in some paper box, without being pressed too closely together.

J. H. S.—In 1803, the Napoleon series of silver coins commenced, and on the one franc of that year Napoleon's head appears. This head does not, however, appear on the five franc piece, on which the device adopted in 1793 still appeared. Your five franc piece, therefore, has nothing exceptional about it.

F. G.—The coin sale mentioned in our last as appointed for this month (June), has been, unavoidably postponed for a few weeks. It will, however, take place about the latter part of July, and catalogues will be sent to all our subscribers.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY,

VOLUME XII. COMMENCES JANUARY, 1878.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ABOUT 30 ENGRAVINGS PER MONTH.

VERY IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The American Journal of Philately enters upon its 12th Volume with the January number and needs no recommendations from us to its old subscribers, but the commencement of a new volume, being an appropriate time to call the attention of New Collectors to its merits, we take the opportunity of laying our programme for 1878 before the Stamp Collecting fraternity.

The pages of the Journal will continue the same size as before, but they will be added to from time to time so as to accommodate all the writings of American Philatelists, and reprints or translations of every article relating to stamps published anywhere in the world, that are readable or contain any useful information. By these means our subscribers will get delivered free of postage, for ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, a large number of valuable original articles, and all the contents that are worth reading of *L'Ami des Timbres*, *Le Timbre Post*, *The Philatelist*, *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, &c., &c.

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JEREMIAH COLBURN,

18 SOMERSET ST., BOSTON, MASS.

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TEN KOPECK PIECE OF 1789.

At the commencement of the reign of Peter the Great, Silver Copecks of oblong form were the only coins in the Empire. The absence of coins of lower value caused so great inconvenience that in 1700 the Emperor ordered a coinage of copper, as follows:

The 2 Polpolouchki to be equal to 1 Polouchki.

The 2 Polouchki " " 1 Dengui.

The 2 Dengui " " 1 Copeck.

Of the Polpolouchki, however, only pattern pieces are known.

In 1705, the Copeck had on the obverse a rude figure of a horseman (St. George without the Dragon), with name and title of the Emperor all round the field, and in the centre of the reverse, КОПѢКА, with legend all round. The Polouchki of 1713 has on the obverse the Imperial Eagle, with legend, and on reverse a legend as on the Copeck, while that of 1719 resembles the last but is little more than half its size.

In 1718 Copecks were issued, having on the obverse St. George and the Dragon, and on the reverse one globule, with the word КОПѢКА and date in Slavonic. This issue was accompanied by the withdrawal from circulation of silver Copecks, which had been extensively counterfeited in lead and pewter. In 1721 the Copeck had obverse as before, and on reverse *BP II*, with the word КОПѢКА and date in Russian. In 1723 the Five Copeck had on obverse, St. George and the Dragon; on the reverse, 5 globules on a belt running straight across the field, with the words FIVE COPECKS and date, 1723, above it.

In 1723 Peter ordered a new issue of Five Copeck pieces, to be milled on the edges, with the design in such relief as to render counterfeiting very difficult. As these coins, however, were of more intrinsic value than 5 Copecks, Polish Jews are said to have counterfeited them on a large scale and carrying them across the frontiers to have exchanged them at a profit of 400 per cent. To check this procedure, all these coins were

called in in 1724, when a Pattern Copeck was prepared, having on the obverse St. George and the Dragon, within a circle, with the date 1724 outside, and on the reverse the KOPEIKA on a square shield.

Catharine I. issued coins resembling those of her late husband. In 1725, however, she ordered the issue at Ekaterinburg in Siberia of copper plates or slabs resembling the similar Swedish issues of this period, of the values of 10, 25, 50 and 100 (or one Rouble) Copecks. These plates were square in shape, having in the centre a circular stamp, with value, date (1726 or '7), and EKATERINBURG, and impressed at each corner with the Russian Arms. Smaller pieces of 1, 2 and 5 Copeck value were also struck, having bust or central stamp of the Arms, with the word KOPEIKA above, and EKATERINBURG below, while the date is divided by the stamp. The copper Grivenniki had on its obverse the Imperial Eagle, with GRIVENNIKI and the date, and on reverse a crowned cypher. The Grochevik had on its obverse the crowned initial C, with a globule on either side, and in the exergue the date 1727, while on the reverse is St. George and the Dragon, with the value in the exergue.

Peter II. continued the issue of the Five Copeck piece, and also of the One Copeck and its Quarters—the Polouchki. In 1728, the device on the Copeck was ordered to be St. George and the Dragon, and below it the word MOSCOW; on the reverse was to be a cross, as on the Five Copeck piece, with the legend KOPEIKA and the date. The Five Copeck had on obverse the Arms in a central circle, with five globules around them, and on reverse a voided cross, with value and date, 1730, 1727, &c., &c.

In 1731 Anne altered the copper coinage and issued Deniejki and Polouchki. The Dengui had on the obverse, the eagle, and on the centre of the reverse, enclosed by a border of scroll work, the word, DENGUI and date 1730. The Polouchka was similar but smaller. Means were now taken to call in the immense mass of light Five Copeck pieces with which the country was flooded. In 1740 coins of Two Copeck value were prepared having on the obverse a bust of the Empress, with legend and name and title, and on the reverse the imperial eagle with name and date 1740, the tail of the bird separating the words 2—КО. The design and workmanship were to be of such high character as would render counterfeiting very difficult. It is doubtful, however, if this coin ever advanced beyond the issuing of pattern pieces, of which there are two distinct types.

Under Prince Ivan the project of a reissue was again considered, but again ended with an issue of patterns. It was proposed, indeed, for the purpose of lessening the amount of the copper money, to place a countermark on all the Five Copecks of the old issue and to declare that after a certain date all unstamped ones should cease to be legally current. This project, however, was never carried fully out. The coins stamped under Anne have *one* countermark, and those stamped under Ivan have *two*.

The mark consists of the Russian eagle on a square shield, stamped in one of the angles.

Shortly after her accession to the throne, Elizabeth ordered a gradual reduction of the value of the Five Copeck piece. By 1744 this coin was to pass current for only Four Copecks; by 1745 for Three; by 1746 for Two, and finally, in December 1754, these coins were to be reissued as pieces of One Copeck value. In 1755, coins of One Copeck were issued. This coin was very artistic; on the obverse is a crowned eagle amid clouds, with the body covered by the Imperial cypher; the device on the reverse is a repetition of that on the obverse, except that 1 КОПѢЙКА takes the place of the cypher, and the date, 1755, is in the exergue, while the edge has a Russian inscription. In 1757 the Copeck was reduced one-half in weight. The Five Copeck piece had on the reverse St. George and the Dragon, with value, and in the exergue the date; on its obverse the crowned cypher divides the date, all enclosed by branches.

During this year there were also issued Grocheviki, or pieces of Two Copeck value; Deniejki and Polouchki. In 1758 there were issued Piataki, or pieces of Five Copeck value, but only as patterns.

In 1762 Peter III. reduced the Copeck to one-half of the weight it possessed at the close of the previous reign. The Five Copeck piece was thus declared to be worth Ten Copecks, the Grocheviki to be worth Four Copecks, one Copeck to become equal to the Grocheviki. The recoinage took place at St. Petersburg and at Ekaterinburg, while new mints were established at Jaroslavl and at Nijni Novgorod. On the obverse of the One Copeck piece was St. George and the Dragon, with a star above the saint's head; on the reverse were the value and date, 1762, above a military trophy of flags and arms. These pieces are, as a rule, very badly restruck, showing plainly the earlier devices below the re-stamp. In 1770 a new copper coin of a Rouble value was ordered and in 1771 issued, only, however, as a pattern. On the Polouchki, the obverse had St. George and the Dragon, with value on a ribbon below the figure, while on the reverse the crowned cypher separates the date, all being enclosed by branches.

The Grivna of Peter III., 1796, had on its obverse an Imperial eagle bearing on a shield on its breast the Moscow arms, with ten large stars around the edge; on the reverse are large figures of 10, with the value and date above a military trophy.

The Grivna of Elizabeth II. had on its obverse a large initial E, crowned, with five globules on either side, and on reverse, 10 КОПѢЕК, with date 1796 in the exergue. The devices on the Denga and the Polouchki were precisely similar.

Paul I. altered the devices on the copper coins. On the obverse he placed the Imperial cypher crowned, and on the reverses the name, value and date. At Ekaterinkurg there were issued Polouchki, Dengui, and pieces of One and Two Copeck.

In 1801 Alexander I. also altered the designs. This Emperor placed on the obverse the Russian eagle within a circle formed of several lines, and leaving sufficient dots or globules to indicate the value of the coin; on the reverse the value and date are inscribed within a circle resembling that on the obverse, with the same number of globules. Of this design were the pieces of One, Two and Five Copecks. Dengui and Polouchki were also issued. In 1810 the design was somewhat altered. The circle of rings, along with the globules, was omitted, so that the obverse had simply the eagle and the date within an engrailed circle or ring, while on the reverse were the value of the piece and an Imperial crown, enclosed by a wreath of laurel and oak. The issues of the Dengui, and also of the One and Two Copeck were discontinued, while all the existing copper money was called in. This latter act was not fully accomplished until 1826, when Nicholas carried it through under penalty of confiscation.

In 1832 Nicholas adopted a new device on the copper coinage. The obverse presented a Russian eagle, with wings displayed, holding in its talons two lightnings and a thunderbolt, a laurel crown and a flowing ribbon, beneath which was the date; the reverse exhibited simply the value. Alexander, his successor, the present Emperor, has employed a somewhat different style of device, as is seen on our illustration.



FIVE KOPECKS OF ALEXANDER.

The Scottish Mints.

It is very evident, from a variety of considerations, that in early ages the coining of money for national use was the prerogative of the sovereign alone. On the Roman Brasses the Senate put their s. c. to sanction their use and in vindication of their claim to be the supreme Power. When Rome became an Empire, the successive rulers issued gold and silver, on which, however, in assertion of their claim, they placed their likenesses with appropriate inscriptions. After the overthrow of the Roman power, the coinages of the new European nations naturally became subject to the

control of their kings. These employed moneyers to attend to the whole matter—persons that seem to have accompanied the King in his journeyings from place to place, striking off coins in a number of the localities that were thus visited. At this period, the name of the moneyer was generally placed on the pieces issued, as well as, for the most part, the name of the place where such were struck, thus forming a double check against any fraud or dishonesty on his part. Responsible for the purity of the coinage and the quantity of the metal entrusted to him, the moneyer was compensated by fees in proportion to the amount coined.

Such was the ordinary European custom, and such also that of Scotland. After the great coinage in that country, in the reign of Alexander III., the practice of placing the moneyer's name on the coins was discontinued, while in the reign of John Baliol, the name of the mint alone appeared. A change, it is evident, was even then taking place in the administration of the mint. The individual workman, the moneyer, was falling into the background, and the mint administration and the mint establishment becoming organized and settled.

The earliest Charter referring to the Scottish mints is one granted by David II., July 1, 1358, to Adam Tor, warden of the Cunye-hous (coining house or mint) of Edinburgh, and others. During the previous year, indeed, the Cunye-hous had been granted to Tor, though for some five years subsequently its actual work was carried on in premises hired for the purpose. By 1527, a special building had been erected, for, in that year, James V. assigned "the Edinburgh Mint Building" to Hochstetter, his German or mint master. This building seems to have been located at Holyrood—the famous Abbey and Palace that lay at the foot of the High Street, the street that led straight up to the Castle—just as our own White House in Washington is built at the foot of that broad Pennsylvania Avenue which leads right up to the Capitol.

This building seems to have been in the outer court of the Palace, on the South side of the Canongate and on the West side of the Abbey Close. It was known as the Mint even in 1567, when Darnley was murdered. In 1562 Sir Wm. Kirkcaldy set up a mint inside the Castle of Edinburgh, but, during the siege of 1572, this building was destroyed. In 1574 the mint carried on its work in a building at the foot of Todrick's Wynd in the Cowgate, where it remained till closed in 1707 by the Act of Union.

Another mint existed at St. Andrews in Fifeshire. From the earliest times the Archbishop of that important See had claimed the right of coining. In 1283, Alexander III., standing before the high altar, confirmed to the Bishop this right, as absolutely as it had been enjoyed by any of his predecessors. James II., in 1452, and James III., in 1479, renewed the grant, but after all, it is very doubtful if the bishops ever issued any coin more valuable than a groat. Their right was admitted by the King, and they seem to have been content not to exercise it.

In Glasgow, as we see from coins of Alexander II., there also existed a mint that was used for some time. McUre, in his History of Glasgow, mentions the fact, and adds that he had seen coins of Robert III. that bore "the King's Picture crown'd without a sceptre, and ROBERT DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORUM; in the inner circle VILLA DE GLASGOW: and on the outer, DOMINUS PROTECTOR," &c., &c. None of the coins here mentioned are now known to exist, but McUre is a reliable historian; his statement is explicit and must be held as conclusive.

In the reign of Robert II. the name of Dundee is found on coins, and then we hear no more of coining at Dundee until 1585, when, in consequence of the plague the Privy Council removed the mint from Edinburgh to that city, though when the plague appeared in Dundee, the mint was removed in October to Perth. The exact locality of the building used for mint purposes is uncertain. In 1651 the Scottish Parliament sent Commissioners from Edinburgh to visit the "Coyne-hous" at Dundee, and to repair it at a cost of some two thousand merks. A narrow passage off the High Street, and still called the Mint Close, may perhaps have contained the site of the building.

Berwick had a mint for Scottish coins from the reign of David I. During the reign of James IV. coins were issued from this city by Gilbert Fish, but we have no other knowledge of its operations.

On the double cross coins of Alexander III., and afterwards on the coins of James I. and James II., appears the name of Stirling. In 1442 gold and silver pieces were coined here, the work being conducted in a house rented from one Robert Hakate (Hackett). The mint buildings were afterwards situated on that portion of the rock which faces the lower end of the present John Street, and were pulled down only a few years ago. Alexander I. is said to have established this mint, using for his coins, silver found in the neighboring Ochill Hills. The copper used in the billon coins was from the estate of Airthrey. The latest mention of the Stirling mint occurs in the reign of Mary, who coined placks at it.

The mint at Aberdeen was founded by William the Lion, and was in use during the reigns of Alex. II., David II., Robert III., Jas. I., II. and IV. It was probably situated in what is called Exchequer Row, a narrow lane leading from the southwest corner of the market.

In Linlithgow James I. had a mint, using, it is believed, silver that was found some three miles from the town, while "The Cunye Nenk," or corner, on the west side of the market, shows the site of the mint.

Perth and Roxburgh were the scenes of large mintages, but no trace exists of the situation of the buildings, while Dunbar, Lanark and Montrose are known only by their coins. Forres has furnished us with a few coins, while Inverness also, judging from the coins of James II., must have had a mint. Along with Dysart and Forfar, however, Inverness seems to have been the scene of illegal issues, for in a Proclamation of James II., issued in 1451, we read, "And all other kinds of pennies struck

by Henry Goldsmyth and by all other false coiners either in Inverness, Dysart or Forfar, or in any other place, shall have no course from this day forth or be received for payment." The phrase "false coiners" denotes, however, not so much issuers of debased coins, forgers or counterfeiters, as those that coined in their own name, and whose pieces would circulate because of their intrinsic value.

Haddington had a mint in the reign of David I. Dunbarton had one in the time of Robert III., and possibly, now that attention has been called to this subject, other mints may be discovered.

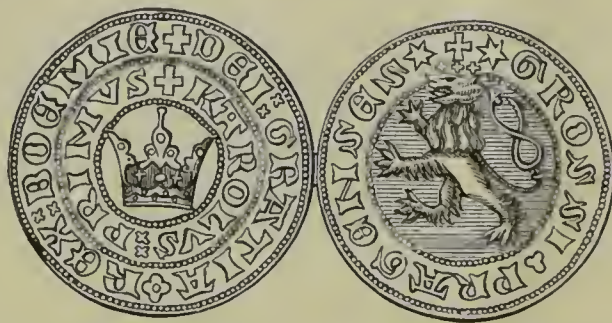
Early Coins of Austrian-Hungary-Bohemia.

The coins of Austria—*Oesterreich*, the east-country of Europe—embrace the issues of many countries. Some of these were at one time absolutely free and self-governing countries; others were connected with Austria by means of a personal union between their respective sovereigns; some were incorporated with it, and were simply Provinces, while others once connected with it, have passed into the possession of other powers, and are no longer portions of the Empire. A full description of the coinage of Austria would thus involve a description of the coinage of half of Europe. On such a field we do not propose at present to enter, contenting ourselves with describing a few of the issues of the sixteenth century.

The earliest inhabitants of what is now Austria proper were the *Norici*, a Celtic tribe conquered by the Romans about fourteen years before the Christian era. Their territory, along with a portion of what is now Lower Austria and Styria, together with the municipal city of *Vindobona*, now Vienna, was then formed into the Province of Pannonia, while the remainder of these States, along with Carinthia and Carniola, made up what was called Noricum. Towards the close of the eighth century, Charlemagne formed these eastern provinces of his great empire into a *Margrave*. In 1156 Austria received a considerable addition to its territory west of the river Ems, and was at the same time formed by the Emperor Frederick I. into a Duchy, under Henry Jasomirgott, a distinguished soldier in the first Crusade.

Ottocar, king of Bohemia, now claimed Austria and Styria, but after a severe struggle was defeated in 1278 by the Emperor Frederick II., who then took possession of the whole territory, and bestowing the Duchies of Austria and Styria, with Carinthia, on his two sons, Albert and Rudolph, thus introduced the Hapsburg dynasty. Of the line thus founded, Albert V., having married Elizabeth, daughter of the Emperor Sigismund, obtained the thrones of Hungary and Bohemia, and in 1438 became Emperor of Germany as Albert II., and dying in 1440 was succeeded in the Empire by Frederick III.

In 1453 Austria had been raised to an Archduchy, and as the direct line of the Austrian Hapsburgs became extinct in 1457 by the death of



Ladislaus, posthumous son of the Emperor Albert II., the Archduchy was claimed by the descendants of Leopold III., Duke of Styria, brother of Albert III. of Austria, who had died in 1395. In 1463, however, the Emperor Frederick III. obtained complete possession of Austria, of which his eldest son, Maximilian became Archduke. In 1477, Maximilian married Maria, Duchess of Burgundy, daughter of Charles the Bold, and thus became possessed of the Netherlands. On the death of his brother, in 1493, he became Emperor of Germany, and then transferred the government of the Netherlands to his son Philip, who subsequently married Johanna of Spain.

To this reign belong the earliest known coins with dates. On a marriage Thaler of Maximilian, the obverse has a filleted head of the prince, facing right, with legend MAXIMILIAN. MAGNANIM. ARCHIDUX AVSTRIE. BVRGVND.; on the reverse is a head of the princess, facing left, with date 1479 below the bust, and legend, MARIA KAROLI FILIA HERES BVRGVND. BRAB. CONIVGES. To this period, also, belong some very interesting Thalers; one, having on the obverse a three-quarter figure in armor, crowned and holding the sceptre, facing left, with legend SIGISMVNDVS * ARCHIDVX AVSTRIE, and on the reverse, a knight in full armor on horseback galloping to right, with date, 1484, below the horse, with 16 small shields ranged round the field in place of a legend.

The Emperor Maximilian dying in 1519, was succeeded by his grandson, Charles, of Spain (son of Philip, who had died in 1506), as Charles V. In 1521 and 1524 Charles by treaty, surrendered all his German possessions to his brother Ferdinand, a prince who subsequently, by his marriage with Anna, sister of the king of Hungary, acquired right to the Kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia along with Moravia, Silesia, and Lausatia. On the coins of this monarch the dates are very generally found. There is great sameness in the designs. On the obverse is a bust of the king in armor and crowned, with sceptre in one hand and sword in the other, with legend of name and title: *Ferdinand,—By the Grace of God, King of the Romans, of Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia.* Continued on the reverse: *Infans Hispaniarum, Duke of Bur-*

gundy, Arch-Duke of Austria, &c., &c. The Shield of Arms on the reverse varied greatly in its quarterings. Until he became Emperor in 1556, the Eagle was always one-headed and uncrowned; after that date there is the double-headed Eagle crowned with the Imperial Crown. (Symbol of the claim of Germany to represent the Roman Empire with



CROWN OF FERDINAND, 1558, WITH ARMS.

its two capitals.) The shield is generally simply quartered, Hungary denoted by its Barry of Eight in the first and fourth quarters, and Bohemia, with its Lion of two tails in the second and third. On a Shield of pretence, "party per pale," we have in dexter, the arms of Austria and sinister the tower of Castile, Ferdinand being a son of Philip and Johanna of Spain. The country for whose use specially a coin was intended is indicated by the position of its name among the titles of the ruler, so that sometimes we have Hungary-Bohemia, and sometimes Bohemia-Hungary. Sometimes on the gold ducats of Ferdinand, as on those of Matthias Corvinus, we have on the reverse in place of the large Eagle, simply a crowned shield, having in the first, the patriarchal cross, and in the second the Barry of Eight for Hungary; in the third three (leopard's) heads crowned, for Dalmatia; in the fourth the Bohemian two-tailed lion, and over all, on a shield of pretence, the arms of Austria, while the obverse has generally the Virgin and Child. On some of the thalers again, the first quarter of the shield will have the rivers of Hungary; the second, the lion of Bohemia; the third—party per pale, Austria and Burgundy; and the fourth, quarterly, Leon and Castile.

Our Half-Dollar.

Our earliest Half-dollar bears the date 1794, having been issued during the same year as our earliest Dollar. As to device and legend, it is a copy of the Dollar of its year, differing from this indeed only as to size, and of course weight and legend on the edge. It has become rather

scarce, and one in condition really fine is rarely to be found. In 1795 the Half-dollar was again issued, identical with that of the previous year, ex-



OUR HALF-DOLLAR OF 1794.

cept as to date. In 1796 the device on the Half-dollar was altered so as to resemble that of the Dollar of this year, that is: Liberty's head on the obverse had now the hair tied in a bow, with fifteen stars round the field. On some of the Halves of this year, *sixteen* stars appear to mark the entrance of Tennessee into the Union. These coins are rare, as it was not till near the close of the year that that event took place. On the reverse the eagle is smaller than that of the previous year, and the clouds on which he is standing are distinctly shown, while his wings are altogether within the wreath by which he is enclosed. The Half-dollars of 1797 are extremely rare, and resemble the Dollars of the year. During 1798, 1799 and 1800 the Half-dollar was not issued. In 1801, however, it reappeared resembling again the Dollar of the year, having thirteen stars on the obverse, and on the reverse the spread eagle device, with the roll of clouds connecting the tips of the wings, the shield on the breast, and the band across the throat. This device was retained during the years 1801, 2, 3, 5 (over 1804), 6 and 7, (sometimes four and sometimes five berries on a laurel), with a number of



HALF-DOLLAR OF 1801—1807.

trifling differences, such as the die of 1804 being altered to 1805, the original date being still easily seen; in 1806 the figure 6 is on some

coins blunt and in others pointed ; the punctuation is wholly wanting on the edge of the Half-dollar of 1807—differences resulting merely from the action of the die sinker and not from the intention of the designer—differences, therefore, that hardly deserve notice or remark. On a second issue of the Half-dollar of 1807, however, there was a complete change in the design. On the obverse, Liberty represented by a matronly figure with her hair enclosed by a cap faced left, while on the reverse there was placed a squab-like eagle with a shield on its breast, and a band in the field over its head inscribed with E PLURIBUS UNUM, and having 50 c in



HALF-DOLLAR OF 1807-36.

the exergue. This device was used each year down to 1815. In 1816 the Half-dollar was not issued, but in 1817 it reappeared bearing the device of 1807—a device used during the years 1818, '19, '20 (over 1819, and having large as well as small date), '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28 (large and small date), '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34 (small date, large date with large or small letters on reverse), '35 and '36. During this year a few pieces were issued bearing the device used for the regular issue of 1837. On the Half-dollar of this latter year the bust on the obverse was somewhat smaller than on that of the 1836 ; the stars were



HALF-DOLLAR OF 1837-1840.

also smaller, and six in place of seven of these are found in front of the bust, while the edge is now grained or milled and is without any legend.

On the reverse, the eagle is smaller in size and the band with its *E PLURIBUS UNUM* is absent, while 50 CENTS is found in the exergue in place of the 50 c of the previous issue. Large and small stars are found on some of the Halves of this year. In 1838 and the earlier part of 1839, the Half-dollar bore devices similar to those of 1837, but, toward the close of 1839, there was a complete change of the design. Liberty was now represented as clothed in a very slim robe indeed; the body of the figure faces right, but the head turns to the left—an attitude somewhat ambiguous, since it may mean that she is inviting those behind her to come up to her advanced position, or it may mean that, dreading the future, when such crimes should be wrought in her name, she is looking back wistfully on the happy period of the Republic's early days; in her left hand she holds a pole surmounted by the liberty cap, while her right hand rests on a shield.



HALF-DOLLAR OF 1839—1852.

On the reverse the eagle is a little smaller than on the Half-dollar of the previous year, and the reverse reads *HALF DOL.* in place of 50 CENTS. This design appears on the Half-dollars of 1841—1842 (large and small date), and down to 1852 inclusive. In 1853 a barbed arrow was placed on each side of the date on the obverse, while the background of the reverse was a mass of rays radiating from behind the eagle. In 1854 the rays were absent, and in 1856 the arrows also were absent. In 1866 a scroll was placed over the eagle's head bearing the legend *IN GOD WE TRUST*. On the early issues of 1873 the exergue of the obverse had simply the date, but in a later issue of that year barbed arrows were placed on either side of the date. In 1875 these arrows were, however, absent, since which time the design on the Half-dollar has remained unaltered.

Arms of Spain.

The Spanish Coat of Arms has a very interesting origin and history. The earliest device was a union of a lion for Leon and of a castle for Castile. By the marriage of Isabella of Castile with Ferdinand V. of Arragon, the shield became greatly enlarged. The Arms of Arragon had

at first been four Moors' heads, but when Count Bartolo conquered Arragon, his private shield was made the national one. Now Bartolo's shield was the gift to one of his early ancestors—Wifrid the Hairy—of the Emperor, who, learning that his faithful servant had been wounded in a battle with the Moors, drew four lines down the shield with his blood. This was afterwards represented by the four pallets. By the marriage then of Ferdinand and Isabella, their shields became united; so we have, First and Fourth the Arms of Castile and Leon, and Second and Third, those of Arragon and Sicily.



ARMS OF THE UNITED SPAIN.

After his conquest of the Moors, Ferdinand added to his arms "on a point in base," those of Granada, a Pomegranate erect, slipped—a device that was subsequently transferred to Spanish America, and is the distinguishing crest of New Grenada. Having also taken possession of Upper Navarre, Ferdinand placed its arms on his shield. These are said to have been assumed in 1219, to denote a great victory gained over the Moors at Narvez, near Toulonse, and consist of a double orle or border-saltire and cross, composed of a chain from an annulet in the centre. The Moors are said to have drawn up their troops in a square encompassed by iron chains, from which hung others that surrounded four other squares. The defences of the Moors, however, were of no avail against the fierce attacks of the Navarrese, who broke through the chains, routed the Moors, and then hung the chains up for public view in the churches.



SPANISH SHIELD IN 1812.

Charles V., in token of the discovery of the West Indies, assumed the Pillars of Hercules with the motto *Plus Ultra*; and then, when Philip V., in 1700, ascended the throne, the shield of Anjou, the three *Fleurs de Lis*, was added on a shield of pretence. This was removed in 1812 to make way for the Eagle of Joseph Napoleon. All these seven devices are seen on the shield in our illustration.

The device on the shield of the Republic of 1870 presents us with only the national device—the arms of Leon, Castile, Arragon, Navarre and Granada, surmounted by the civic crown and having as supporters the Pillars of Hercules. That short-lived government was replaced by the



ARMS OF THE REPUBLIC, 1870.



ARMS OF THE MONARCHY, 1870.

Monarchy of Amadeus I., of the House of Savoy, when the civic crown surmounting the shield was replaced by the regal one and the centre of the national shield received a shield of pretence charged with the white cross of Savoy. The coins of Alfonso XII. resemble those of Amadeus without the Savoy Shield.

Coin Sale.

A rather miscellaneous collection of silver and copper coins, catalogued by Mr. Cogan, was lately sold at Messrs. Bangs, at their sales rooms in New York. Fair prices were on the whole obtained, as the following specimens will show:

WASHINGTON PIECES.

Washington Benevolent Society Medal, *silver*, \$4.00; Idler's Cent, *silver*, \$1.75; Oath of Allegiance Medal, *silver*, 80 cents; Time Increases &c., Proof, *silver*, \$1.25; Washington before Boston, Lovetts die, *silver* \$2.25; Memorial Mint Cabinet Medal, *silver*, \$1.00; Perkins Medal fine, \$5.25; Westwood Medal, \$4.00; Large Eagle Cent, \$3.75; "He is in Glory, &c., &c.," *gold*, \$20.00; Eccleston Medal, \$5.25.

MISCELLANEOUS SILVER COINS.

Medal crown of Anthon of Saxony \$1.12; Dollar of Iturbide, 1822, small head, \$1.00; Maximilian Dollar, 1866, \$1.15; five Pesetas of Spain, \$1.05; Chili Dollar, \$1.57; Japanese Dragon Dollar, \$1.75; Japanese Dragon Trade Dollar, \$4.60.

ENGLISH COINS.

Mudie's Pattern Crown Geo. III., \$3.12; proof Half-crown Victoria, 1853, \$3.10; Hong Kong Dollar, \$1.30; Geo. III. Two Pence, 1797, 30 cents; Two Stiver, Ceylon, 1815, 35 cents; Isle of Man Penny, 17 cents; Ionian Islands Farthing, 1819, 25 cents; Twenty Shilling piece James I., *gold*, \$6.50; Angel, Henry VII., \$3.50; Henry III. Penny, 55 cents; Edward II. Penny, 51 cents; Edward VI. Shilling, 60 cents; Henry VIII., Irish Half Groat, \$1.10; Mary, Sixpence, \$1.10; Henry V. Groat, 45 cents; Charles I. shilling, XII. behind bust, 25 cents; Dollar, George III., \$1.15.

COLONIAL PIECES.

Pine Tree Shilling, \$3.63; another, small planchet, \$3.38; Sixpence, \$2.75; Threepence, 50 cents; Oak Tree Twopence, 50 cents; Rosa Americana Farthing, 75 cents; Nova Cæsarea, 1786, \$2.00; Mass. cent, 1787, 50 cents; Half Cent, 1787, \$1.62; another, 78 cents; Cent, 1788, 35 cents; Nova Eborac, 1787, 40 cents; Vermontensium Respublica, 1786, \$1.02; Kentucky Cent, \$2.50.

U. S. COINS.

Dimes.—1796, \$1.00; 1796, '97, 1800 and 1802, rare dates, 45 cents each; 1802, \$1.10; 1803, \$2.00; 1807, 50 cents; 1809, \$1.20; 1846, 50 cents.

Half Dimes.—1795, 50 cents; 1795, 15 stars, \$1.05; 1801, \$1.00; 1803, 30 cents; 1853, without arrows, 26 cents.

ROMAN COINS.

Stater, Trojan, \$6.00; Aureus, Valentinianus, \$7.00; *Denarii*, Cippa, 60 cents; Cordia, 35 cents; Furia, 61 cents; Augustus, 60 cents; Tiberius \$1.25; another \$1.05; another \$1.55; Domitian, 45 cents; Hadrianus, 40 cents. *First Brass*, medallion of Agrippina, \$2.60; Trajan, 35 cents. *Second Brass*, Augustus, 55 cents; Nemausus, 50 cents; Claudius, 25 cents; Nero, 45 cents; Titus, 75 cents; another 45 cents; Marcus Aurelius, 35 cents; Faustina, 35 cents; Severina, 20 cents; Julia, 90 cents.

GREEK SILVER.

Didrachm of Metapontum, \$5.50; Didrachm of Thurium, \$3.12; Rhodes, 50 cents; Corinth, 50 cents; Silver Daric, \$2.70.

Answers to Correspondents.

F. S., St. Paul, Minn.—Your inquiry about the shekel is easily answered. There are shekels genuine and there are shekels *not* genuine. As the one you have has its legend in the square or ordinary Hebrew letters of modern days, it is of recent manufacture, and probably of German origin. In the fifteenth century, Emerlich, a worthy citizen of Görlitz in Silesia, built in that city an imitation of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem which he had once visited. The building has been carefully preserved, and is to-day often visited by Jewish tourists. Shekels in silver, as well as in other metals, are freely struck in the little towns and purchased by visitors as memorials of their pilgrimage. The shekels of Görlitz have thus obtained a wide circulation, and are often mistaken by the uninitiated for the genuine Jerusalem article.

F. B., St. Louis.—A number of dies must have been used by the mint of Carson City for its issue of Dimes of the year 1875. On some of these coins, the lettering c c is found outside the wreath in the little space between the ends of the ribbon, but in others the c c are found inside the wreath, just above the points of the two bows of the ribbon. Of this style there are several varieties, resulting from the size of the letters or their position toward each other or toward the wreath. A collection of coins differing in such points would be a collection of curiosities, but have no merit whatever as a collection of coins.

F. S. II., Seneca Falls.—Your medal is very interesting, and as we do not recollect ever having seen a copy, cannot say anything as to its rarity or age. Your mode of taking impressions is good. You take several pieces of thick, soft blotting paper, and having moistened the mass, place the coin in the middle, and then having put all into a strong vice or copying press, turn on the screw. In this way you make a papier machie matrix of the coin, such as is made in our daily newspaper offices for stereotyping purposes. Will your matrix or die stand the strain needful for giving an impression, so that you can produce from it a copy of the medal?

R. D. B., Lacrosse.—The ways of mint people, like those of the Heathen Chinee, are sometimes dark. We cannot account for the difference in the dollars mentioned, and not having seen one from the C. C. mint, was not aware of the fact itself. If you will send us one of these latter, we shall be obliged, and will remit the amount. Enclose in paper box and register.

J. G. B., G——ville, N. Y.—The best way of cleaning copper coins is to wash them with warm water and soap till all the grease and dirt are removed, and then rub them, not very hard, with flannel and soapstone. A few drops of ammonia, in the water, will do no harm. Remember, that to cleanse coins is a very different thing from rubbing them till they are polished like door handles.

Auction Sales of Coins & Stamps.

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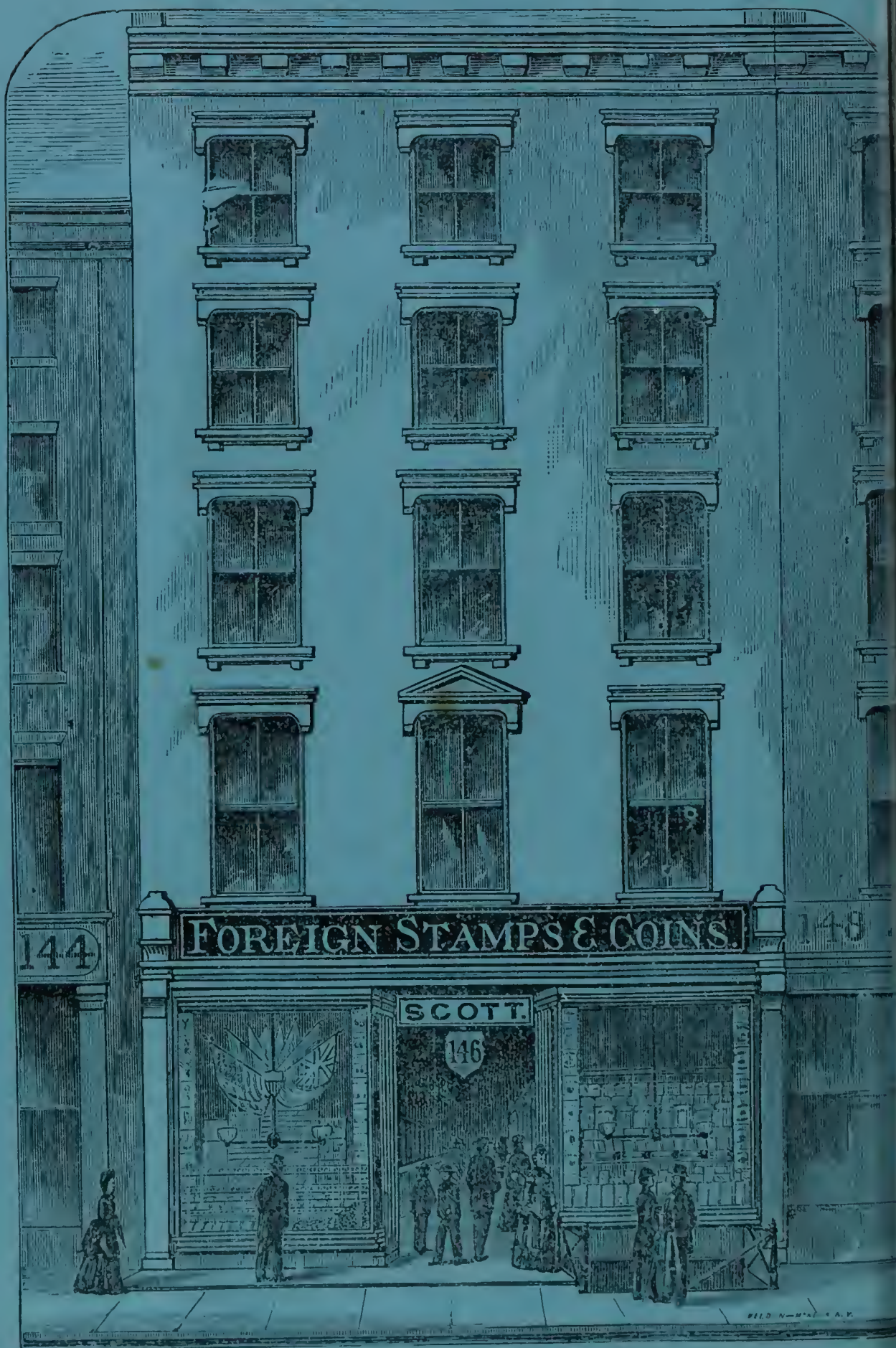
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The Dollar.



DOLLAR 1794.

The word Dollar, now so well known in the monetary systems of the world, is a corruption of the German word *thaler*, a name given in the 16th century to certain coins made of silver found in the *thals* or valleys of Bohemia. It has no special reference to the weight or denomination of the coin, and is therefore often found applied to the English crown piece, which is worth twenty-five per cent. more than our American Dollar, and to the French Five Franc piece, which is worth intrinsically so much less than our Dollar. The word was adopted by our authorities, when adopting a coinage for our country, as the name of our largest silver coin. The earliest issue took place in October, 1794, the coin weighing 416 grains, so that from the design then adopted we can judge somewhat of the artistic taste and skill of the Congress and of the Mint officials of the period. The only point in the coin that our engraving does not show the reader, is the lettering on the edge, which reads, ONE * * DOLLAR * * OR * * UNIT □ * * * HUNDRED □ . □ CENTS * * □ . □ * *. At the date of its issue, our scientific men had not discovered the art of so softening steel that it could be used for taking impressions from the king die, and then subsequently so hardening these copies that they could be used for stamping purposes. At present an engraver has simply to make a pair of dies, and then he can take from these copies to any extent. Hence the sameness in the coins of a particular issue and the absence from modern coins of those petty and insignificant differences that the trifler esteems as constituting *varieties*. In 1794, however, and for many years afterwards, each die had to be engraved separately, so that the dies frequently differed slightly from the model, according to the skill or taste of the workman. Of the Dollar of this year there are,

therefore, several *varieties* occasioned by slightly different arrangements of the body of the eagle or of the berries on the branches.

The design, commonly called the Flowing Hair, adopted in 1794, was continued on the Dollar of 1795 up to the month of September. A different design, commonly called the Filletted Head, was then adopted, and continued in use to the end of the year. We have thus two distinct issues for this year. On the second one Liberty is represented with a full bust clothed ;



DOLLAR 1795-8.

the hair is tied by a band fillet, whose bow is seen at the back of the head ; on the reverse the eagle, smaller in size, is represented as standing on a roll of clouds ; its wings are entirely within the wreath, which consists of palm and laurel branches, and has much more leafage than that of the previous design. In 1796 this Fillet head design was continued. It is found with both large and small date, and with seven, eight or nine berries on the laurel branch, the leaves also varying in size and form, variations evidently resulting from the handiwork of different workmen. In 1797 the same design was used, with three notable varieties ; number one, having eight six-pointed stars behind the head on the obverse and seven in front of it, making fifteen in all ; number two, has nine behind and seven in front, making sixteen stars, while number three, has ten behind and six in front, again making sixteen, the latter two issues denoting the increase in the number of States in the Union, consequent on the admission of Tennessee. For a short portion of 1798 the same device appeared on the Dollar of the small eagle on the reverse, but that the number of the stars was reduced from sixteen to thirteen, six, and in some cases seven, being in front of the head, to represent the original number of the States, one rare variety having fifteen stars—seven before and eight behind the head. Later in 1798, however, another reverse was adopted, with the obverse of 1797. This reverse is quite unlike that of any of its predecessors. The eagle in the wreath was replaced by an eagle with upstretched wings, whose tips are connected by a wreath of clouds enclosing sixteen

stars; on the eagle's breast is the American shield and in front of his neck a band with E PLURIBUS UNUM, while in one talon he holds arrows and in the other a laurel branch.



DOLLAR 1798-1804.

In 1799 the Dollar resembled the second issue of 1798; that is, thirteen stars on the obverse and the large eagle on the reverse. On one variety, however, there are six stars in front of the head and seven behind it, and on another there are only five in front with eight behind. A considerable number of minor dissimilarities have been noted by the sharp eyed. The Dollars of 1800, 1801, 1802 (over 1801), 1803 and 1804, are counterparts of that of 1799, when the farther issue of the coin was suspended. From some cause the Dollar of 1804 is the rarest of the series, from four hundred to seven hundred dollars being the price gladly paid for one by collectors.

Having succeeded in placing on the market of such enormous value, we need not wonder that the Mint authorities paused in their work, waiting, as the police reports say, for "future developments." At length, however, they got tired of waiting and proceeded to prepare designs for a new issue.

In 1837 Congress ordered that the weight and value of the Dollar should be reduced. This was done by putting into the alloy three and a half less grains of copper, so that the new dollar was to weigh only 412½ grains. This new coin appeared in 1838, having on the obverse Liberty seated with thirteen stars round the field and the date in the exergue; on the reverse is a squatting eagle, bearing arrows and laurel branch in its talons; the legend is as before, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and in the exergue we read ONE DOL. Of this issue it is said that eighteen were struck off at the Mint; they are, therefore, extremely rare, properly speaking, only Patterns. A similar character belongs to the Dollars of 1839, which, in every respect but the date, resemble those of 1838.



DOLLAR 1840.

In 1840 a Dollar of this design was struck for circulation and remained in use (having in 1842 large and small dates) down to 1866, in which date the legend *IN GOD WE TRUST* was added in a scroll above the eagle, when the issue of this historic coin ceased.

The Coinages of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Of all the great religious societies of the middle age, none survived so long or acquired so great renown as the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. This Order, frequently called the Order of Malta, originated about 1050 A. D. with certain merchants of Amalfi in the kingdom of Naples. These, trading with the Levant, and desirous of helping those Christians whose piety drew them to the Holy Place, obtained from the Calif of Egypt, by payment of an annual tribute, liberty to build at Jerusalem, near to the Holy Sepulchre, a house for themselves and for such of their countrymen as might, on a pilgrimage, visit Palestine. Some time after these merchants erected two religious houses called St. Virgin and St. Madeleine, the one for men and the other for women, in which, with much care and tenderness, they entertained the pilgrims.

Gerard Tenque, a native of Martignes in Provence, whom the desire of visiting the Holy Places had in a happy hour brought to Palestine, impressed with the earnestness of these pious merchants, resolved to join them in their work. He therefore founded that Hospital of St. John which afterwards became so famous and was the cradle of an order that rendered so many great services to Christianity, not ceasing for seven hundred years to be a terror to the unbeliever. On the capture of Jerusalem by the Seljuk Turks, the Hospital was plundered and Gerard thrown into confinement, in which he was found when, in 1099, the Crusaders under Godfrey de Bouillon took possession of the city. Ge-

rard's reputation for sanctity and zeal led the kings of Jerusalem to be desirous of helping those who were devoted to such good works and who now bore the name of *Hospitallers*.

In 1113 Pope Pascal II. appointed Gerard chief of the Order, assigned to the members their dress of a black robe with a white cross of eight points, and enjoined the three laws of poverty, chastity and obedience. Raymond de Pny, Gerard's successor, added to these a fourth, by which the members bound themselves to receive, hold and protect the Pilgrims. From that moment the Order became at once religious and military, and with their black robes the Hospitaller Brothers covered coats of mail. Branch offices called *Commanderies* were opened at the seaport towns of Europe, at which Pilgrims to Palestine might receive instructions as to the roads to be taken and money to defray expenses.

In 1187 Saladin took Jerusalem from the Christians, when the Hospitallers retired to Margot in Phœnicia; then, in 1285, to St. Jean d'Arc; afterwards, in 1310, to Limissa, where Henry II. of Lusignan and King of Cyprus assigned them a residence. The Brethren were divided into three classes—Knights, Chaplains, and Serving Knights or Squires, who waited on the Knights. The Order was subsequently divided into eight sections or languages—Provence, Auvergne, France, Italy, Aragon, England, Germany, and Castile. Each nation had several leading branches, called Grand Priories, having a number of Commanderies under each.

The Knights now finding themselves continually involved in the quarrels of Lusignan, resolved to seek a home where they should be under no obligation to move. They therefore—having communicated their intentions to Pope Clement V. and to Philippe le Bel of France, and received the assurance of their approval and support, as well as that of the fleet of the Genoese Republic—under their Grand Master, Foulques de Villaret, captured from the Byzantine Emperor Andronicus Comnenus, Rhodes, with the adjacent islands of Nisara, Episcopia, Carchi, Limonia, Tilo and St. Nicholas. They now recognized no superior but the Papacy, and on the overthrow of the Knights Templars,* received, with the larger part of the property of these, a great increase of power and wealth.

Up to this period the Grand Masters had not exercised or claimed any royal prerogatives. Now, however, they proceeded to issue money.

* The Order of the Knights Templars had been founded in Jerusalem about the beginning of the 12th century by several of the French Knights, for the protection of the Holy Sepulchre and the pilgrims that should visit it. Baldwin II. gave them a residence, while additional room was soon received from the Abbott of the Church of the Temple, whence their name, "Poor Soldiers of the Temple of Solomon," or, abbreviated, "Templars." On the overthrow of the Crusaders, the Templars spread all over Europe, increased in number and wealth, relaxed the strict laws of their organization, and soon acquired a most evil name for violence and licentiousness. A popular uprising against the Order followed. Accusations for all manner of crimes were made against them, and at length, in 1310, the whole Order was suppressed by order of the Council of Vienne, and its property bestowed on the Knights of St. John.

The many commercial relations between Rhodes and the Mediterranean ports compelled the issue of a coin that would be convenient. The Venitian gold ducats, commonly called *sequins*, were highly prized throughout the Levant, because of their intrinsic value. The Grand Masters, therefore, imitated this money. They can, however, have issued only a small quantity, for the Rhodes money of the Order is extremely rare, and many blank spaces exist in every list of its issuers. The oldest piece we know is a silver *gros* issued by Foulques de Villaret when the Order was located in Rhodes. On this interesting coin the obverse has a profile of the Grand Master kneeling before a double cross, having on either side the letters *A* ω : the legend in an outer circle reading FR. FVLCHO. D. VILLETO DI GRA †,—continued on the field behind the suppliant IRE. The reverse is copied from a *gros tournois* of St. Louis, having its legend in two circles. † MRO. HOPITALI QVET. SCI. JOHI. IHERIL. RODI; in full: *Magistro hospitalis conventus Sancti-Johannis Hierosolymitani Rhodi*, with a cross pattée in the centre of the field. It is worth remarking, that of all the Christian sovereigns in the East, de Villaret alone copied the *gros tournois* of St. Louis, that handsome coin whose design was used not only by the monarch's successors, but by so many powerful princes such as the Counts of Provence, the Papacy of Avignon, the Dauphins of Vienne, the Dukes of Burgundy, and others of lesser power, as the Archbishop of Arles.

As no document has come down to us bearing on the rights of coinage possessed by the Order, it is impossible to say whether the coins issued by the Grand Master were so in virtue of any authority conferred on him by Clement or by King Philip, or whether he assumed the power. It is probable that the latter surmise is the true one, for, elated with his good fortune and the many accessions to the Order, Villaret arrogated to himself personally many sovereign rights, and so offended the knights that they removed him from his position, electing in 1317 as his successor Maurice de Pognae. The contention that now arose was referred to Pope John XXII. While the dispute was under his consideration, Maurice died, and Villaret was restored to this office. He then returned to Rhodes, resigned his position, and withdrew to France, where he died in 1527, being buried in the church of St. John, at Montpellier.

The design used by Villaret—a figure kneeling with *A* and ω —had been used on the seal of the Order before it appeared on the coins. These seals were of lead, having in their legend the name of the Grand Master along with the word *custos*, afterwards replaced by *M. M.*, for *Magnus Magister*. The reverse of the seals exhibits the interior of the Holy Sepulchre, with a reclining Christ, a cross at his head, a censer at his feet, a lamp hanging above him, the whole encircled with the legend, HOSPITALIS IHERUSALEM.

Villaret's successor in the Grand Mastership in 1323 was Elion de Villeneuve, who made use of a new design. On the obverse

was the kneeling figure in profile as before — a design that was long retained ; the field, however, now wanted the *A* and the *ω*, the legend reading FR. ELION VILENOVA DI GRA MR continued on the reverse, OST. S. JOHIS IRLNI OT C. RODI. On this side was a cross feuillue, such as we see on the Sicilian or Provençal money, but with the ends of the arms of the cross carrying a small shield with the arms of the Order. These silver coins were known as *gigliato*, and were worth 24 deniers, and *aspre* or half *gigliati*, and were struck in imitation of the Provençal carlins and half carlins. It is probable that Villeneuve issued gold coins, but as yet none of these have come to light.

There exist some deniers of whose date we know nothing, because they do not bear the name of a Grand Master, and yet because of their design we ascribe them to the early period of the Rhodes coinage. On the obverse is the castle of the tournois, with a legend more or less complete, MAGR or MAGISTER OSPITALIS, and on the reverse a cross in the field with the name of the town or convent CIVITAS RODIS or CONVENTVS RHODI. Other deniers, also without the Grand Master's name, do not appear to belong to any particular period, and have the same legend on each side. These it has been thought were perhaps struck during a vacancy in the Grand Mastership of the Order.

Irish Copper Coinage.*

Passing over nearly four hundred years, we observe that at the period of Elizabeth's accession to the throne of England in 1558, there was in circulation in both England and Ireland, a large amount of base silver. The alloy used in its composition was copper, and this was present generally to the extent of twenty-five, and in some cases to the extent of even sixty-six per cent. In 1560, the Queen, determined to restore the coin to its proper standard, marked down all this money from its face or nominal value to almost its intrinsic worth. In her Proclamation giving her reasons for this action, Elizabeth says: "Every man ought to thank Almighty God that he may live to see the honor of his country thus partly recovered; silver to come in place of copper; prices of things to amend; all people to be able to live of their wages; every man's purse or coffer made free from the privy thief which was the counterfeiter; and finally, the treasure of this realm to be of silver and gold, as was wont in our forefathers' time, and not of brass and copper," &c., &c. Very distinctly did Queen Elizabeth understand that a people using a depreciated currency is at a disadvantage in the markets of the world, the real purchasing power of such money being far below its apparent. She also saw that to use in times of peace, as an ordinary procedure, that which may be resorted to as a temporary expedient in cases

*See C. C. JOURNAL, p. 19.

of extreme necessity, is to expose a people to the greatest of all dangers, the want of a margin in favor of the national credit, and so resolved to work back to specie payments with the utmost speed, despite any present inconvenience or loss. Naturally, the movement was unpopular with the holders of the base money, but their opposition was restrained by the strong hand of the government. No ways deterred by the rage of her opponents in this matter, the Queen, in 1561, issued another proclamation, in which she said: "Let them all understand that she never intended (God's grace assisting her) to leese (lose) the fruit of so famous an act, by abasing the coins of the realm, which she found to be for the most part copper, and had now recovered it to be as fine, or rather finer sterling silver than ever it was in the realm by the space of two hundred years and more; a matter worth marking and memory."

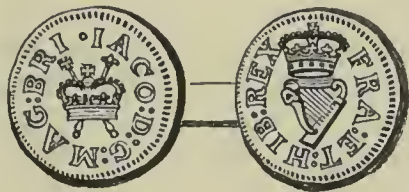
While the Queen was thus purifying the coinage of Britain, she left the base silver of Ireland where she found it. For that country she issued base silver with certain designs, and then, as Ruding adds: "And also certain pieces of small monies of mere copper, of pence, halfpence and farthings, for the poorer sort, stamped on each side as the other." The designs on the silver were, obverse, the Royal Arms of England, crowned with the usual legend. On the reverse, a harp crowned, with legend POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEVM—*I have made God my helper*. Of the copper coins only the penny and the halfpenny are known; and as in the proclamation of the next reign, referring to these coins, only these two values are named, very probably only such were issued. On these coins the designs are similar to those on the silver, the legend on the obverse reading, ELIZABETH D. G. AN. FR. ET HIBER. REG., while the Shield of Arms separates the letters E—R. On the reverse the legend reads, POSVI DEV. ADIVTOREM MEVM, while the harp divides the date 16—01 or 16—02.

On the death of Elizabeth, in 1603, the throne was at once occupied by James VI. of Scotland, son of Queen Mary, who took the title of James I. of England. In October, 1603, James declared his intention of restoring the ancient standard of silver coins in Ireland, and at once marked down all the base silver issues to the specie value "for the use of the poorer sort, allowing the monies of mere copper, as pence and halfpence, to have still their course amongst His Majesty's subjects."

The dearth of small change in both England and Ireland soon led to a large issue by private persons of what they called farthing tokens, made from lead. In 1612 Sir Robert Cotton said that in London alone, and in other cities an equal number in proportion, some 3,000 persons issued each year about £5,000 worth of these tokens. Of these not a tenth remained in existence by the end of the year, so that an immense profit was left to the issuers. In consequence of all this, on the 19th of May, 1613, James authorized John, Lord Harrington, Baron of Exeter, "to make such a competent quantity of farthing tokens of copper as might be conveniently issued amongst his subjects within the realms of

England and Ireland and the dominion of Wales, during the term"—of three years.

These tokens, the king was very careful to explain, were not to be held as *money*, nor were the people to be forced to receive them in payments. They were simply sanctioned by the king to be used as *currency*. The designs on these tokens were to be, obverse, two sceptres in saltire, crowned, with legend, JACO. D. G. MAG. BRI., continued on the reverse, FRA. ET HIB. REX. On the reverse is a crowned harp. Of this farthing there are many varieties, with and without mint marks. As these coins were very poorly made in every way, they were easily counterfeited, so that it is impossible to say which are the genuine issues. There are the following mint marks: a *rose* over the crown on the obverse, with a large crown over the harp on the reverse; a *triangle*; a variety has BRIT. over the crown on the obverse, and a very small crown over the harp on the reverse, with a small cross on the reverse for M. M.; an *annulet*; and a *trefoil*.



IRISH COPPER FARTHING, JAMES I.

In 1614 Lord Harrington died, and shortly afterwards his widow transferred the patent to the Duke of Lennox and the Marquis of Hamilton, while Edward Woodward and Thomas Garrett were appointed by the king's patent to make the tokens. In 1622 these tokens were made a legal tender in Ireland to the extent of twenty shillings, while the circulation of all others, for any purpose, was strictly forbidden.

James died on the 27th of March, 1625, and was succeeded by his son, Charles I. On the 30th May the king authorized Frances, Duchess dowager of Richmond and Lennox, and Sir Francis Crane to issue farthing tokens such as had formerly been sanctioned by his father, and on the 11th of July the term for which the patent should last was fixed at seventeen years. Of these farthings the design was to resemble that of the previous reign—two sceptres in saltire, crowned within a circle, &c., &c. There is, however, a large variety of mint marks.

1. Obverse as before, with M. M. a bell; legend CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRIT., continued on reverse FRAN. ET HIB REX. Design on reverse, a crowned harp in inner circle, with M. M. a Bell.

2. Obv. design as last; M. M. fleurs de lis; legend BRI in place of BRIT; design on Rev. as last; M. M., a fleur de lis.

3. Obv. as last; M. M. a Harp; leg. BRIT.; Rev. as last.

4. Obv. M. M. and legend as last; Rev. as last; M. M. a Woolpack.

5. Obv. as last, but without the inner circle; M. M. a Rose; leg. CARO D. G. MAG. BRI. OF BRIT; Rev. as last, but without inner circle; no M. M.; leg. FRA. ET HIB. REX.

6. Obv. as last; M. M. fleur de lis; leg. BRI; Rev. as last.

7. Obv. as last; no M. M.; leg. as last; Rev. as last; M. M. a Martlet.

8. Obv. as last, M. M., an Annulet with a pellet in the centre; leg. BRI; Rev. as last, but no M. M.

9. Obv. as last; M. M. a tree; Rev. as last.

As these farthing tokens were easily counterfeited, many persons engaged in doing so. Proclamations forbidding such conduct were of little use when the profits were so large, so that in 1633 the king ordered that whoever should be found guilty of counterfeiting should be fined £100, be set on the pillory in Cheapside, and thence led along the streets to Old Bridewell and there put to hard labor.

In 1635, Charles authorized Henry Lord Maltravers and Sir Francis Crane to issue farthing tokens which should be easily distinguishable from all previous issues and so not capable of being counterfeited. Copper tokens were accordingly issued of design and legend as before, but with a brass plug in the centre. Of these several varieties are known and can easily be recognized by their mint marks.

1 Obverse M. M. a Bell; Rev. M. M. a Bell.

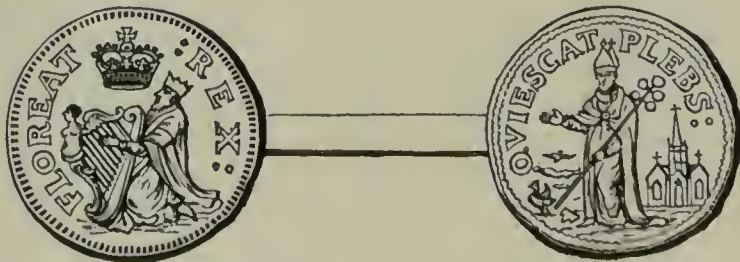
2 " " a Fleur de lis; Rev. M. M., a Fleur de lis.

3 " " a Harp; Rev. M. M., a Fleur de lis.

4 " " " " " " a Woolpack.

It is questionable, however, whether this issue should not be regarded as intended exclusively for England.

Sometime about 1640 or 1642 there circulated in Ireland copper coins of a peculiar design and obscure history. Giving them a name from the figure on the obverse, and a value from their sizes, these have been called St. Patrick's Halfpennies and Farthings. Of these there are several varieties.



FARTHING, 1, Obv., a crowned figure kneeling and playing the harp, with legend FLOREAT REX; Rev., St. Patrick mitred, and with a double or metropolitan cross, is driving venomous animals before him; a cathedral is in the background, and the legend reads QUIESCAT PLEBS.

2, obv. and rev. as last, but smaller in size.

3, obv. as last, but with M. M., an Annulet, and S below it.

HALFPENNY, Obv. as before, but with and without a star for mint mark; Rev., St. Patrick mitred with erasier, holds out a trefoil in his right hand; the Arms of Dublin (three towers on a shield) are at his side and the legend reads ECCE GREX.

During the period of the Commonwealth a large number of tradesmen's tokens were issued, especially in Dublin, Cork, Kilkenny, Kinsale and Limerick, but there is no evidence that the government issued any copper money for Ireland. Yet it is possible that the farthing token, of this period, having on the obverse the Commonwealth Arms and on the reverse a harp, with, on both sides, the legend, A. CORKE. FARTHING may have been issued by national authority.

In 1659, preparations were made, on the proposal of Edward Johnson to Richard Cromwell the Protector, for the issuing of copper farthings, to weigh one-eighth of an ounce, for circulation in England, Ireland and Scotland. As Richard, however, shortly afterwards resigned his Protectorate, the proposal fell to the ground.

Coins of Bremen.

As far back as the close of the eighth century, Charlemagne erected the fishing village of Bremen on the Weser, about fifty miles from the sea, into a Bishopric. Next century, owing to the spread of Christianity in the surrounding territory, Bremen was raised into an Archbishopric by Ansgarius, Archbishop of Hamburg, who in 847 A. D. had been driven from it by the Normans. Bremen now increased rapidly in wealth and influence, its citizens taking a deep interest in the Crusades, the formation of the Teutonic Order and in the founding of Riga. In 1283 it joined the Hanseatic League, and shortly afterward declared itself independent of ecclesiastical rule by requiring its Archbishop, Gisalbert, to confine his control to ecclesiastical matters, while the city council took charge of all secular affairs. During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries Bremen suffered greatly from intestine dissension and from the marauding attacks of the fierce and piratical Frisians. In 1522 the city, with its ecclesiastical, the Archbishop, embraced the Reformed faith, subsequently enduring great suffering in defence thereof. On the earliest coins of Bremen, in place of the single key, diagonal-wise, we have the cross keys, denoting the ecclesiastical character of the city, while subsequent to the period of the Reformation only one key is found on the shield.

On a thaler of 1542 the obverse bears the shield charged with the key, all surrounded by the date, with legend in a border, MONETA NOVA REIPUBLICI, BREMENSIS—*New money of the Republic of Bremen*; on the obverse is the double-headed eagle, with the imperial crown, and in the border is the legend, CAROLVS V ROMA IMPE. SEMP. AVGV. On another we have on the obverse a shield quarterly, with devices surrounded by a plumed

helmet, with legend, *MONETA NOVA BREMENSIS*, 1562; on the reverse is the bust, facing right, of an ecclesiastic, with legend, *GEORG ARC. BRE. C. MINA. VER. D. BRV. ELV.*

At the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, the Archbishopric was secularized, raised to a Grand Duchy and given to Sweden, a transfer that did not carry with it, however, the city proper. This, therefore, remained in its



TWELVE GROTE OF BREMEN, 1666.

German connection. On the obverse of the above is the crowned Key dividing the date 16-66, while the legend is *STAT GELT BREMEN*, *State* or lawful *Money of Bremen*; on the reverse we have the crowned double-headed eagle, with the usual legend *LEOPOLD D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.*

During the war between Sweden and Denmark in 1712, Bremen was taken possession of by the latter, from whom it was purchased in 1715 by Hanover along with the Duchy of Verden. In 1732 the German



ONE GROTE OF BREMEN, 1751.

Diet confirmed this transfer, so that the district along with that of Verden now forms part of the Hanoverian province of Stade. In 1866 King George of Hanover joined Austria in opposing Prussia, and as the result of Austria's overthrow, and the defeat of his own army, Prussia on Sept. 20 of that year took possession of the whole kingdom, which now belongs in consequence to that power.

During all these changes, the free city of Bremen preserved more or less of its civic independence. In 1806 Napoleon took possession of it, so that between the years 1810 and 1813 it formed the chief city of the Department, "Months of the Elbe. In 1815, the Congress of Vienna restored its freedom, when it joined the German Confederation.



TWELVE GROTE OF BREMEN, 1840.

In 1867 it became a portion of the North German States, with which it was merged in the new German Empire. In government Bremen is a Free city, governed by a Senate, presided over by a Burgomaster who holds office for two years. The Senate is elected by the *Burgership*, a select body of electors chosen by the citizens and who hold office for six years. The money consists of Schwaren, five of which make a grote (worth about a cent) while seventy-two of these make a Dollar or Thaler.

The Titles on Roman Coins.

Roman *Imperial* Coins are classified as belonging to one of two different periods, the first dating from 44 B. C., the year of the Perpetual Dictatorship of Julius Caesar, the origin of the Empire, and extending down to the second, which dates from the transfer by Constantine, in 323 A. D., of the seat of government from Rome to Constantinople.

On coins belonging to both periods we frequently meet with the word *cos* standing for *CONSUL*. The Consulate dates from a very early period of Roman history, though the term Consul was not used till about 300 B. C. The idea of two supreme magistrates who should *consult* together seems to have had a place in the earliest political organization of Rome. The early Consuls were practically kings while in office, the checks against abuse of their power being that the office was elective and was held for only one year, and that at the close of his term the Consul was responsible for his official conduct. The Consul was at first elected from the *Populus*, the patrician or aristocratic section of the citizens in opposition to the *Plebs*, a circumstance that led afterwards to the appointment of Tribunes chosen from the *Plebs* to counteract the influence and power of the Consuls. On the establishment of the monarchy the title of *Consul* was assumed by the Emperor, each of these annually electing himself to that office. The number of times, therefore, that an Emperor is said to have been Consul tells us the duration of his reign. On the division of the Empire one Consul, called *CONSUL ORIENTALIS*, the *Consul of the East*, was elected at Constantinople, and another, *CONSUL OCCIDENTALIS*, the *Consul of the West*, was chosen at Rome. Gradually the office, having lost all authority, became an empty title, and was formally abolished in 886 A. D. by the Emperor Leon VI.

Imperator.—The Imperator was at first an officer in command of a

military force, and was a title given by the soldiers or the Senate to a General that returned to Rome in triumph. It was therefore given only for some brilliant feat of arms, so that when the Spaniards saluted Scipio as king, he replied that he preferred the title of *Imperator* given him by his troops. By the time of Augustus the title was very rarely given, and was generally accompanied with some numeral that showed how often it had been borne by the same individual. On Julius Cæsar the Senate conferred the title, not as a successful General, but as a sovereign ruler, so that when *Imperator* occurs as a prefix on the imperial coins it is as a title of royalty. Oftentimes, however, the title was conferred on princes before they actually wore the purple.

Augustus.—In A. U. C. 727 this title was conferred on Octavius, nephew and successor of Julius Cæsar, and made hereditary in his family. It afterward became the distinctive title of the ruling emperor. If at any period two persons occupied the throne, the word was abbreviated to AUGG.; if three or four persons were in that position, to AUGGG. or AUGGGG. On Trajan's coins we read *perpetuus Augustus*; on those of Julian II., *semper Augustus*; on those of Diocletian and Maximilian, *senior Augustus*, and on those of Commodus, *junior Augustus*. On their coins the Roman emperors are always represented as wearing either the *paludamentum* or military dress, as chief of the army, the *toga* as chief magistrate, or the *sacred robes* of the chief priest.

Dominus Noster.—Caligula was the first of the emperors to employ this title, and he placed it only on some of the Eastern Colonials. Anrelin, however, placed it on the imperial issues. It was represented by the letters D. N., and finally took the place of the IMP. before the name of the emperor.

Cæsar.—The name Cæsar was a cognomen of the Julian family. On the extinction of that house by Caligula, the name was taken up by the Claudian family, who desired to keep alive the memory of their connection with Julius Cæsar. The term soon afterwards came to be applied as a distinctive title to the eldest son, the possible heir apparent of the ruling monarch. In the Lower Empire, the title Cæsar had always as a prefix *nobilissimus*, a term that Nicephorus V. used as itself a title.

Pontifex Maximus.—Numad instituted the college of Priests, electing himself its head, assuming the name of Pontifex Maximus. When Augustus occupied the throne, he assumed this title, which was afterwards borne by all his successors, down to Gratian, who denounced it as inconsistent with the Christian faith.

Tribunus.—The Tribunate was instituted A. U. C. 262 by the Roman *Plebs* to resist the influence of the patrician Consul. After the battle of Pharsalia, Julius Cæsar was elected Tribune for life, and in 737 A. U. C., the Senate conferred the same dignity on Augustus. The Roman Emperors, however, never assumed the title of *Tribunus*; they simply declared themselves to be *TRIBUNITIA POTestate functus*—Invested with

the Tribunicial power. As the office was held for only a year, the presence of the title on the coins of an Emperor assists us in determining the duration of his reign.

Coin Sale.

We believe we render our readers a great service in reporting for them the prices paid for coins sold by auction. Of course we do not propose to give the price of every piece so sold. Any one wishing for such a list has only to buy a price catalogue, which those who have the sale in charge will always sell for a trifling sum. Our object is to enable the collector to have a general idea of the prices actually paid for coins *when they must be sold*. There is, therefore, often a considerable difference between these prices and those asked by the coin dealers. The latter is willing to sell, but is also willing to wait till he can sell so as to live, while as a rule he fixes his price for coins by that paid at the sales.

The possible advantage of attending a sale is that one may get a bargain; but in such a case you save your money at the expense of your time.

Messrs. Scott & Co., our Publishers, recently (July 30th and 31st) conducted a large sale of chiefly ancient coins. Most of the specimens were in fine condition. The catalogue was carefully prepared and the interest excited was such that our New York daily newspapers reported at some length each day's sale. The following were some of the prices:

ROMAN IMPERIAL DENARI. — Julius Cæsar, \$2.50; another, \$2.60; another, \$2.70; Marc Anthony and Cleopatra, \$3.50; Augustus, \$1.00; Herod Antipas, \$4.80; Nero (Aureus, *gold*), \$10.00; Otho, \$2.20; Vespasian, \$1.30; Hadrian, \$1.20; Faustina, \$1.00; Clodius Albinus, \$1.80; Septimius Severus, \$1.30; Elagabalus, \$1.00; Alexander Severus, \$1.80; Gordianus, \$1.20; Philip I., \$1.80; Trajan, \$1.40; Postumus, \$1.00; Gratianus, \$1.10.

CONSULAR DENARI. — Acilia, 65c.; Aemilia, \$1.00; Antonia, 50c.; Calpurnia, 70c.; Clandia, \$1.05; Cornelia, \$1.20; Fonteia, \$1.00; Junior, \$1.20; Marcia, \$2.60; Pinaria, \$1.00; Pompeia, \$2.00; Porcia, \$3.00; Postumia, \$2.00; Rubria, \$1.20; Titia, \$1.80; Tituria, \$3.40; another, \$2.35; Valeria, \$1.90.

AES, \$1.20; another, \$2.00; Tiers, \$1.30.

ENGLISH SILVER. — Sceattæ, \$1.10; Henry III., 70c.; Edward the Black Prince Anglo-Gallic Penny, \$1.60; Henry V., Irish Groat, \$1.00; another, Calisie, \$1.00; Henry VII., Groat, \$1.30; Phil. and Mary Sixpence, \$1.80; Wm. and Mary Half-crown, \$1.60; David II. (Scotland), \$1.20.

SIEGE PIECES. — Anvers Louis XVIII. 10c., 55c.; Nap., 30c.; Strasbourg, 1814, Nap., 30c.; L. XVIII., 20c.; Mayence, 1793, 5 sols, 37c.; Maestricht, 1579, 50c.; Barcelona, 1810, 50c.; Vienna, 1529, *silver*, \$3.50; Tournay, \$1.10.

MEDALS.—N. Y. City and Mexican Volunteers, *silver*, \$2.80; West Va. to the Soldiers of 1861–5, *bronze*, \$1.50; George I. of Greece, naval war medal, *bronze*, \$1.00; Turkish war medal, *bronze*, \$1.35; Libertas Americana, *bronze*, original, \$1.00.

GREEK COINS.—Ptolemy II., *bronze*, \$2.10; Ptolemy III., \$5.00; Cleopatra, \$1.70; Ariobarzanes, \$1.25; Macedon, \$5.25; Demetrius II., \$1.50; Athens, tetradrachm, \$4.25; another, \$4.50; Corinth, \$2.60; another, \$1.50; Dyracchium, \$1.80; Gortyna, \$1.50; Messana, \$2.50; Neapolis, \$1.00; Rhodes, \$1.60; Tarentum, \$2.75; Thesos, \$2.50; another, \$3.00; Thurium, \$1.00; another, \$2.80.

U. S. CENTS.—1793, wreath, \$4.10; 1797, \$1.40; 1799, \$11.00; 1802, \$2.00; 1804, \$9.00; 1805, \$1.40; 1807, \$1.10; 1810, \$1.60; 1823, \$1.04.

In addition to the above a large number of Roman Brasses, first and second size, were sold, all bringing prices fairly remunerative.

Answers to Correspondents.

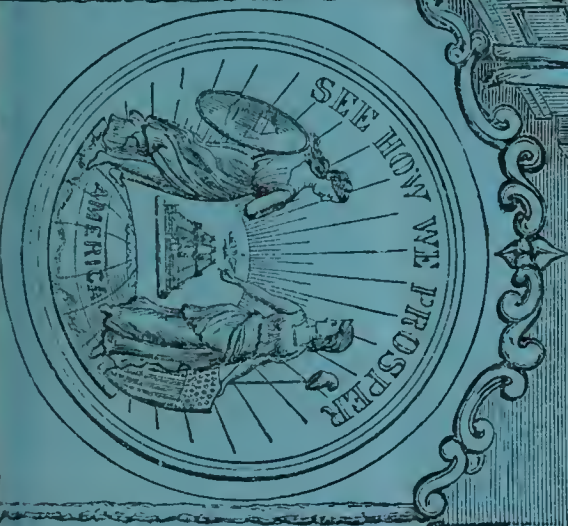
G. L. (Chicago). The ancients were unable to place *dates*, in our sense of the word, on their coins. They had no such universally accepted events from which to count years as we have, so that their starting points were merely some local occurrences. The Romans placed on their coins the year of the consul or tribune for the time being. Our knowledge of the latter from other sources, then, enables us to assign the coin to its proper year in the annals of the world. Years were indicated on the Greek-Roman coins, not by figures, but by the letters of the Greek alphabet, according to a received table (see *Coinages of the World*, p. 53), by which the same result was secured. On these coins, the letters denoting the date are preceded by the Greek word *ετος* or a portion of it, meaning *year*. Sometimes, however, we find the letter L used for this purpose, L being the initial letter of *λ ρ κ α β α σ*, also meaning *a year*, while on their coins the Greek-Romans placed simply the year of the monarch's reign. In their chronology, the Greeks had several Eras or Periods that were employed by certain districts in their records. The reign of Seleucus, 312 B. C., is taken for instance as the starting point of what is called the Selencian Period. The next great Period is that of Pompey, dating from the year 64 or 65 B. C. The third is that of Julius Cæsar, and dates from the battle of Pharsalia, in 48 B. C.; while the last is that dating from the battle of Actium, 11 B. C. This latter period, however, was employed by only a few of the towns of Syria.

W. S. (Cleveland). The ducat is a coin of very early origin. So early as 1040 A. D., Roger, King of Sicily, issued one in his rank as Duke of Apulia. On this coin was the figure of Christ, with the legend, *SI TU CHRISTE DATUS QUIA TU REGIS ISTE DUCATIS*: that is—*To thee, O Christ, be given this ducatus (dukedom), because thou rulest*—the coin getting its name from the last word in the legend.

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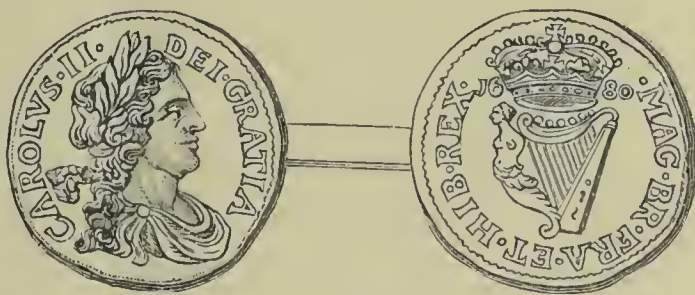
Notwithstanding this Patent, many persons continued to issue, in their own names, penny tokens of brass and copper, always promising to redeem them for face value. This, however, of course, was seldom done, so that in August, 1661, a proclamation was issued prohibiting absolutely any such issues by any person whatever. By an oversight Armstrong's Patent was not exempted by name from this prohibition, so that a special proclamation, issued in September, declared the legal character of the tokens he issued.

In 1662 a Patent was granted to Sir Thomas Vyner and others, to open a mint in Dublin for the striking of coins for Ireland. We have no evidence, however, that the mint was ever established.

As no small coin had been issued in England under the Commonwealth the absence of such caused great inconvenience. Private traders and corporations, therefore, issued an immense number of penny, halfpenny, and farthing tokens, all of which circulated freely as well as widely. Irish traders soon followed this example to such an extent that in October, 1673, a very vigorous proclamation most emphatically forbade all such issues.

As small change continued very scarce, some enterprising trader in Dublin thought he would flank the King's Proclamation against counterfeiting the farthings. And so, in 1679, there appeared a copper half-penny, in size about equal to the English halfpennies of the present day, having on the obverse, M. M., a cross; the Dublin Arms, three towers or castles, with date above them, with legend THE DUBLIN HALF PENNIE; and on reverse a crowned harp, with LONG LIVE THE KING.

Probably as the result of this innovation, as well as of Armstrong's complaints of the failure of his farthing patent, owing to the hindrances placed in the way of his issuing the coins by the Chief Governor of Ire-



IRISH HALFPENNY, CHARLES II.

land, the King, in May, 1680, authorized Armstrong and Colonel George Legge to issue for Ireland, during the term of twenty-one years, copper

halfpennies, with design as follows: Obverse, King's bust, laureate and garnished to right, legend CAROLVS SECVNDVS DEI GRATIA MAGN. BRITAN. FRANC. ET HIBERN. REX, though when issued this legend read, CAROLVS II. DEI GRATIA, continued on the reverse, MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX. The design on the reverse is a crowned harp dividing the date 16—80, 16—81 (a variety has neat and very small letters) 16—82, 16—83, or 16—84, with several varieties.

In 1685, James II. renewed the patent to Sir Thomas Armstrong and Colonel Legge, now Earl of Dartmouth, authorizing their assign, Alderman John Knox of Dublin, to issue copper halfpennies during the whole period of his reign. These halfpennies were to be similar in design to those of Charles II., except that the King's head should face in the opposite direction, that is to left. These halfpennies were issued with the dates 16—85, 16—86, 16—87 and 16—88 on the reverse, divided as before, by the crowned harp. The King's unpopularity soon became so great that, on the 23d December, 1688, he abdicated the throne and retired to France, William of Orange being called to the vacant throne. In March, 1689, however, James, accompanied by some 5,000 French troops, landed in Ireland in an effort to recover his throne.

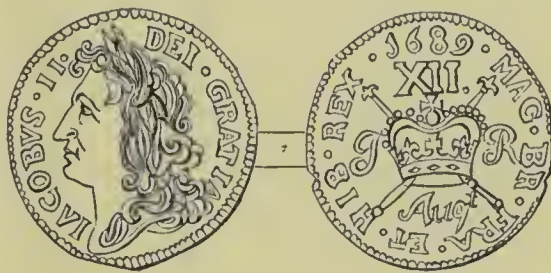
In 1689, King James opened a mint in Capel street, Dublin. In this were two presses that were kept going day and night; and here, as afterwards in the mint in the Deanery House in Limerick, all James' base money were produced.

During the struggle that now ensued, James was in such great straits for money that he issued his well-known Ginn Money—coins whose face values represented crowns, half-crowns, shillings and sixpences, while the metal consisted only of brass and old cannon melted together. Of this issue the Crowns, which are not common, did not appear till 1690; a few of these being in silver, and the rest in copper or pewter. On the obverse of these is a design of the King on horseback, riding to left, with drawn sword, and legend JAC. II. DEI GRA. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX; on the reverse are the national arms on four crowned shields placed crosswise, with a crown in the centre; the legend reads, CHRISTO VICTORE TRIUMPHO, with, across the field, in the angles of the shields, ANO DOM. 1690.

The Half-crowns have on the obverse the King's bust to left, laureate and garnished, with legend JACOBUS II. DEI GRATIA; and on the reverse two sceptres saltire through a crown, xxx in the upper angle of the sceptres, and the month of issue in the lower one, with J in the left and R in the right side angle; the legend continued from the obverse reading, MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX, 1689. The following is a complete list of the dates of these issues, though the reader must remember that as the beginning of the year at that time was dated from March, and not from January as now, coins dated Jan., Feb. or March of 1689, belong to what we now call 1690:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>July.</i> | 10. <i>Mar.</i> |
| 2. <i>Aug.</i> or <i>Augst.</i> (A variety of
this issue has the date <i>below</i>
the crown.) | 11. 1690 above, <i>Mar.</i> below. |
| 3. <i>Sepr.</i> | 12. " <i>Ap.</i> (large and small
figures). |
| 4. <i>Oct.</i> , or OCTR., or OCT. | 13. 1690 <i>May</i> (large and small
figures). |
| 5. <i>Sber.</i> | 14. 1690. <i>June.</i> |
| 6. <i>Nov.</i> | 15. " <i>July.</i> |
| 7. <i>Dec.</i> | 16. " <i>Aug.</i> |
| 8. <i>Jan.</i> | 17. " <i>Oct.</i> |
| 9. <i>Feb.</i> | |

There were no Half-crowns issued in June, 1689, or in September, 1690.



GUN MONEY SHILLING OF JAMES II., 1690.

Shillings, with XII in place of XXX, were issued as follows :

- | | | | |
|----------|------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 1. 1689. | <i>June.</i> | 11. 1689. | <i>Jan.</i> |
| 2. “ | <i>July.</i> | 12. “ | <i>Feb.</i> |
| 3. “ | <i>Aug. or Augt.</i> | 13. “ | <i>Mar.</i> |
| 4. “ | <i>Oct., Octr., or OCTR.</i> | 14. 1690. | <i>Mar.</i> |
| 5. “ | <i>8BER or 8BER.</i> | 15. “ | <i>Apr. (large and small).</i> |
| 6. “ | <i>Nov. or Novr.</i> | 16. “ | <i>May (small), or may.</i> |
| 7. “ | <i>9r.</i> | 17. “ | <i>June.</i> |
| 8. “ | <i>9r with a castle.</i> | 18. “ | <i>Aug.</i> |
| 9. “ | <i>10r.</i> | 19. “ | <i>Sep^t.</i> |
| 10. “ | <i>Dec.</i> | | |

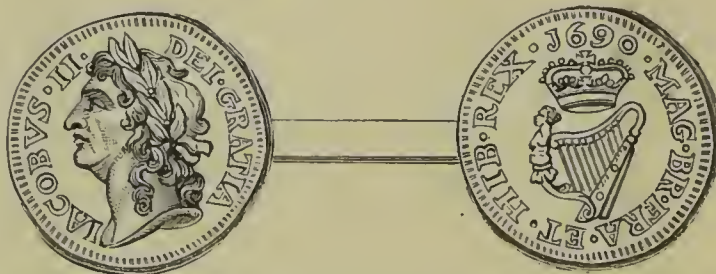
No Shillings were issued in July or October, 1690.

Sixpences appeared as follows:

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|----------|-------------|
| 1. 1689. | June. | 6. 1689. | Nov. |
| 2. " | July. | 7. " | <i>Dec.</i> |
| 3. " | Aug. | 8. " | <i>Jan.</i> |
| 4. " | Sepr. | 9. " | <i>Feb.</i> |
| 5. " | 7ber. | | |

- No Sixpences were issued in Oct., 1689, or later than Feb. of the next year.

In 1690 a brass Halfpenny was issued, having the same legend as the Gun Money, but with the King's neck bare. These are rather rare.



In March, 1690, white metal coins as large as shillings appeared, having on the obverse the king's bust, in the legend *JACOBUS II^{DVS} DEI GRATIA*, and on the reverse a piece or plug of metal, inserted with crown and harp, and legend continued *MAG: BRI: FRA: ET HIB: REX*, with date. These were intended to pass for a penny, while others half this size were to be current for halfpennies. Toward the end of the month white metal crowns were ordered to be issued. These are so rare that many deny that they were ever issued. In June, James called in the half-crowns of copper and brass for the purpose of reissuing them as crowns, when restamped with the white metal crown design. His overthrow, however, in the battle of the Boyne, July 12, 1690, prevented the reissue of these pieces as intended.

After his defeat James fled to Limerick, and soon afterwards escaped to France, leaving that city besieged by the troops of William. During the siege, James' followers issued the well-known *Hibernias*, coins as large as halfpennies, of brass and copper, having on the obverse the king's head, with *JACOBUS II. DEI GRATIA*, and on the reverse Ireland represented by a female figure seated, with her left hand resting on a harp, and her right holding up a cross with legend *HIBERNIA, 1690*. There is also a halfpenny of this year published by Ruding, of a design, both on obverse and reverse, unlike the regular issues of 1680–1684. As it must have been issued in Limerick during the siege it possesses a peculiar interest, and may be regarded as the last of the Stewart coins of Great Britain.

Miscellaneous Russian Coins.

THE RUSSIAN BALTIC COINS.—In 1756, the Empress Elizabeth I., desirous of stopping the circulation of foreign money within Russian territory, ordered the Moscow mint to issue silver coins designed specially for use in the German-Baltic provinces of Esthovia and Livonia. To these pieces the name of *Livonaise* was given. They consisted of the following denominations: the *Livonaise*, worth about 96 Russian Copecks;

the Half Livonaise, worth 48 Copecks; the Quarter, worth 24 Copecks, with a Four Copeck and a Two Copeck piece. On the obverse of the coins is a bust of the Empress, with legend in Latin; on the reverse is an Imperial Eagle, holding in its beak, but hanging down before its breast, two shields, bearing the Arms of Riga, a gateway with portcullis and lion's head between two towers, and of Revel, with the Latin legend *MONETA LIVO-ESTHONICA*. On the issuing of these coins from the mint, the circulation of all foreign coins was strictly forbidden.

In 1756 a small number of these Livonaise were struck as Pattern pieces, having on them the word *ESTLAND* in place of *ESTHONICA*, while not until 1757 were any issued for ordinary circulation.

RUSSIO-PRUSSIAN COINS.—During the Seven Years War, and while Prussia was occupied by the Russian troops—that is, during the years 1759–1761—Elizabeth ordered for the use of the soldiers an issue of coins resembling those of Prussia. These consisted of *Tymfs* or pieces of 18 Gros, *Chestakis* or pieces of 6 Gros, with pieces of 3, 2 and 1 Gros, and Schillings, or pieces of one-third of a Gros. On the first three coins the obverse presented a bust of the Empress; on the reverse is a Prussian Eagle, with the value of the coin in a shield on its breast. The legends are in Latin. The pieces of 2 and 1 Gros have a Russian Eagle on the obverse with Latin legend, and on the reverse the value and date also in Latin. The Schillings have the cypher of the Empress (E. P.) crowned between laurel branches, and on the reverse the value and date in Latin.

By a proclamation of 1760 it was ordered that 1,000 pounds weight of silver be coined into these pieces—400 pounds at Königsburg into Gros and Schillings, and 600 pounds at Moscow into 6, 3 and 2 Gros. In 1761 it was ordered that Florins and Half Florins of Prussia (that is, the Third and the Sixth of the Crown) should be struck at Königsburg.

CRIMEA.—On the conquest of the Crimea, in 1475, by Mahomet II., its Khans or native princes became vassals of Turkey. From that period till 1777 it was a base for marauding invasions into the southern provinces of Russia. In 1777, however, the Crimean Tartars were utterly defeated by Suwaroff, who placed a creature of Russia on the throne. The usurper, rejected by the Crimeans, invoked Russian aid, when, in 1783, Catharine II. annexed the territory to Russia. In 1787, during her visit to the Crimea, this Empress ordered an issue of silver coins. These consisted of pieces of 2, 5, 10 and 20 Copeck value, and were issued only during that year. On the obverse is the crowned cypher of the Empress, with the legend, in full or abbreviated, *TSARITZA KHERSONISA TAVRITCHESKAGO*—that is, *Empress of the Tauric Chersonese*, and date 1787, and on the reverse the large numeral of value, with the Mint Master's initials below, with a sufficient number of globules to show the value.

GEORGIA.—Georgia having passed under the *protection* (!) of Cath-

arine II., Trakli, its native prince, issued at Tiflis, coins, having the Russian Eagle. In 1801 the country was occupied by Russia, when the Emperor Alexander ordered that silver and copper coins be struck at Tiflis, similar to those previously in use in the country. These were called the Double Abazes, of 40 Copeck value; the Abazes of 20 Copeck, and the Half Abazes of 10 Copeck. On these coins the obverse has the name of the city, TIFLIS, in Georgian characters, with above it a mural crown, and below all, palm and laurel branches crossed. On the obverse is a Georgian inscription, giving the value, name and date of the coin, while beneath all this, in the exergue, are in Russian characters the initials of the Master of the Mint.

In 1802 the Tiflis mint issued silver and copper coins. Those of copper were Grocheviki, Copecks and Deniejki, and were issued only in 1804, 5, 6, 8 and 10. In design they resemble the silver coins, but each piece carries its proper value of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 or 2 copper pennies in Georgian characters.

The Georgian Mint was abolished in 1832, and the ordinary Russian coins declared legal tenders. A few coins bear the date 1833, possibly struck just before the mint closed.

POLAND.—In 1815 Alexander erected a portion of the Duchy of Warsaw into the Kingdom of Poland, subject to Russia. The Warsaw Mint was then directed to issue coins of 5, 2 and 1 Florin value. Billon coins of 10 and 5 Gros value were also issued during this year. In 1816 the weight of the 5 Florin piece was slightly changed. On the obverse of these coins was the bust of the Emperor, and on the reverse the Arms of Poland, with Polish legends; the edges were milled.

In 1820, Ten Florin pieces were issued, made from silver taken out of the Polish mines. The design resembles that on the Five Florin, but with the legend, ZSREBRU KRAJOWEGO—that is, *From the silver of the country*. Very few of these coins were struck, and they never got into general circulation.

In 1826 the *obverse* design of this Polish money was changed. The head of Alexander now occupied the field, while the legend read, ALEXANDER I. CES. ROS. WSKRZESICIEL KROLEWSTA POLSKIEGO 1815—that is, *Alexander I., Emperor of Russia, Restorer of the Kingdom of Poland, 1815*. On the reverses of the pieces of 5 and 10 Florins are the Arms of Poland, with value and legend, MIKOLAY I. CES. WSZ. ROSSYI. KROL. POLSKI PANIACY—that is, *Nicolas I., Emperor of all the Russias, Reigning Sovereign of Poland*—with date. On the pieces of 1 and 2 Florin there are in the field the value and date, with an oak wreath, and legend as on the last.

The Billon coins remained unchanged during this reign.

During the Kingdom of Poland, Alexander, in 1815, issued copper coins—the Gros and the Three Gros piece—having on the obverse the

Arms of the Kingdom of Poland, and on the reverse the value and date. The edge of the Three Gros piece was milled.

In 1832 Nicolas ordered the issue, at St. Petersburg, of coins of 15 Copeck in value, with the denomination in Russian and Polish. On the obverse of these is the Russian Eagle, as ordered on the Roubles of 1831, that is, with the three shields on each wing and the Moscow Arms on the breast, with legend in a border running all around the field; on the reverse, in the field, is the value—14 КОПЕИКА . 1 ЗЛОТЫ, and the date.

In 1833, coins of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rouble and $\frac{3}{4}$ Rouble value were issued. These have on the obverse the same eagle that is found on the 15 Copeck piece, with legend stating the weight of silver; on the reverse of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rouble are the words $1\frac{1}{2}$ ROUBLE 10 ZLOT ($1\frac{1}{2}$ Rouble equals 10 Florins), the former being Russian, the latter Polish, with the date, all enclosed in an oak and laurel wreath; on the $\frac{3}{4}$ Rouble are the words $\frac{3}{4}$ ROUBLE 5 ZLOT with the date in wreath as before.

During 1832, 3, 4, 5 and 9, the St. Petersburg Mint kept issuing the above described coins. In 1834, it was ordered that these moneys should be legal tenders in both countries, and thus the last shadow of Poland's national existence was abolished.



RUSSO-POLISH ZLOT, 1835.

SIBERIA.—In the copper from the Siberian mines of Kobyvan there was a considerable amount of gold and silver. As the cost of separating the metals was considerable, it was ordered that the Givenniki, the five Copeck pieces, the Grocheviki, the Copecks, the Deniejki and the Polonchki should be of such a weight as would be met by the value of the precious metals in the copper. These coins were to be used only in Siberia; on the obverse should be the crowned bust of the Empress Catharine II. enclosed with branches, and on the reverse the value of the piece and the date on a crowned shield, supported by two sable martins, the Arms of Siberia, with the legend *Money of Siberia*. The Patterns of these coins were issued at St. Petersburg in 1764, but the regular issue did not take place till 1766. They continued to issue these coins

till 1781, when the weights were changed because of the discovery of an easy process for separating the silver from the copper.

MOLDAVIA.—During the occupation of Moldavia in 1771–1774, in the Turkish war, copper coins were struck at Sadogoura. These coins were of the value of One Para or Three Deirgui, Two Para or Three Copeck, and Five Copeck. They were current only in Moldavia and Wallachia while the army was there, and were of two designs; they were made from the cannon taken from the Turks and issued at Sadogoura, a little town near Jassy. After the war the mint was closed and Sadogoura became subject to Austria.

The Coinage of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

(Continued.)

Villeneuve was succeeded in 1346, by Deodat de Gozon, whose dueats, copied exactly after the Venetian sequins, are the earliest gold coins of this Order that we possess. On their obverse the Grand Master is shown as kneeling and receiving the banner from the hands of St. John, with the legend F DEODAT. MGR. S IOHES B; *Frater Deodatus Magister Sanctus Johannes Baptista*. On the Venetians the word DVX is found below the flag, but here we have MGR. *magister* below it. On the reverse we have an angel with a sceptre in both hands seated on the empty tomb of Christ, with the legend HOSPITAL QVENT. RODI, that is, *hospitalis conventus Rodi*.

The design of the *gigliati* and of the *aspres* of Gozon resembles that on the coins of Villeneuve, except that there is a slight change in the position of the Grand Master, who is placed in profile.

Raymond Berenger, in 1336, followed the designs of his predecessor, except that he placed on the field at the back of the kneeling figure on the obverse, a small shield with his Arms. While his successors again, Robert de Juliae in 1373, placed on his coins a small shield with *fleur de lised cross*, Ferdinand de Heredia, in 1376 used a tower, and Philibert de Naillac in 1396, two lions, thus following Berenger's example without any other alterations in the chief design.

Antoine Fluvian, in 1431, is the second Grand Master of whom gold coins have as yet been discovered. During his Government the finances of the order received a great blow. Jean Starigne, assistant to the Grand Master, being indebted to the King of Aragon one hundred thousand florins, stole that amount from the treasury, while an immense sum had to be paid to the Calif of Egypt for the release of Janus, King of Cyprus, who had been taken prisoner. The large amounts of gold that had been changed into Egyptian or Aragon money, may explain the absence of gold coins of the earlier Grand Masters.

Fluvian's successor, Jean de Lastic, in 1437—of whom we have no gold ducats—changed the design on the reverse of the silver coins. In place of the cross fenillue, we have now the bust of John the Baptist, holding the lamb and the banner. This new design of the Patron of the Order was full of significance, and was continued by Jacques de Milly, in 1454, who finally issued sequins like those of Fluvian, but having his name and title on them. The Venetian legend, *SIT T XRE DATUS Q TV REGIS ISTI DVCATVS*, or *Sit tibi Christe datus, quia tu regis, iste ducatus*, was also used and retained until the fall of Rhodes.

Of Raymond Zacosta, in 1461, Milly's successor, we have not yet discovered any coins. Some day it is expected that this blank space will be filled.

Of Jean-Baptiste des Ursins in 1467, Zacosta's successor, we know only a single *aspre*, exactly similar in type to that of Jean de Lastic.

The great successes of Mahomet II. now caused the Knights so much alarm, that on the death of Ursins, in 1476, they elected to be Grand Master one every way worthy of the post—Pierre d'Aubusson, Grand Prior of Auvergne. During his administration there took place that famous Siege of Rhodes, which lasted for three months, and during which the besiegers had 9,000 killed and 15,000 wounded. Aided by Amadeus V. of Savoy, the Knights at last compelled their assailants to raise the siege. Mahomet II. died in 1481, when his two sons, Bajazet and Zuzim, disputed the succession to his throne. Zuzim, defeated in battle, fled to Rhodes, and claimed asylum from the Knights. Bajazet arranged with these that Zuzim should be detained as a prisoner, while he gave the Grand Master thirty thousand ducats a year, and sent to the Order the hand of St. John.*

Pope Innocent VIII. now claimed Zuzim, and despite the unwillingness of the Order to surrender him, obtained possession of his person. Eleven years afterwards Pope Alexander VI. is said to have poisoned him for the sum of three hundred thousand ducats, sent him by Bajazet. To soothe down the Knights, Innocent VIII. not only confirmed them in all their former privileges, but bestowed on the Grand Master the Cardinal's hat.

The heraldic designs that commenced with Jean de Lastic soon became enlarged. D'Aubusson, in 1476, made a complete change in the design. The kneeling figure disappeared, and the field of the silver coins was occupied entirely with the arms of the Grand Master quartered with those of the Order. There is a large silver coin on which a quar-

*This hand, preserved in the church at Antioch, had been removed to Constantinople by Justinian. Mahomet II. allowed it to remain undisturbed, even when he took the city. When the Knights left Rhodes in 1523, they brought this with them to Malta. There it remained till 1798. The French then carried it away, but after the surrender of Malta to the English they restored the relic to Ferdinand de Hompesch, who brought it into Italy. Finally it was sent to St. Petersburg, when Paul I. was proclaimed Grand Master.

tered shield is surmounted by a Cardinal's hat, with the legend F. PE DAV-BVSSON CARD E MAG RHODI, or *frater Petrus d'Aubusson, Cardinalis et magister Rhodi*, and also a copper *denier*, whose field, not large enough to contain the quartered shield, carries simply the crest of the house of Aubusson. The reverse of this silver piece (coin or medal?) represents a full length figure of the Baptist with the banner and lamb, with the new legend ECCE AG DEI: QI TL. PECAT. MUND, or *ecce agnus dei qui tollit peccata mundi*. The gold ducats of D'Aubusson resemble those of Milly.

D'Aubusson died on July 3, 1503, having occupied his high position 27 years. His successor was Emery d'Amboise, brother of the celebrated George d'Amboise, Archbishop of Rouen, Cardinal and Legate of the Holy See, and Prime Minister of Louis XII. The gold ducats of Amboise retain the Venetian style of their predecessors, but the silver coins differ somewhat from the design of d'Aubusson. The field of the obverse is charged with the arms of the Order of the Grand Master, while the reverse bears the figure of a Lamb carrying the banner of the Order, with the legend AGN. DEI QVI TOLIS PECCA MVN. MISER. NO.

Guy de Blanchefort, Amboise's successor in 1512, held the office of Grand Master for only one year. Very unwell at the date of his election, news that the Turks were threatening to attack Rhodes, made him hasten his departure from Provence. The sufferings of the voyage increased his sickness, until at length he landed at Zante only to breathe his last. The only numismatic memorial yet discovered of this Grand Master is a copper piece, having on the obverse a shield carrying quartered his Arms and those of the Order, with his name GVI DE BLANCHEFORT, preceded by a small cross, and on the reverse a shield with the cross of St. John and legend IN HOC SIGNO VINCES. This piece, however, is probably a jeton rather than a coin. Not until the Malta period was a shield placed on each side of the coins, and even then only on the smaller silver pieces. Again, the metal is against our regarding the piece as a coin, for the only copper pieces made at Rhodes were small deniers. Besides, it is noteworthy that the Grand Master's name is not accompanied with any title, and is not preceded by the usual F for *Frater*, while the legend on the reverse is not found on any of the known coins of the Order.

Under Fabrice Carretto, in 1513, the gold ducats resembled those of his predecessor, but the silver coins reproduced the designs of d'Aubusson. A handsome silver medal has come down to us bearing on one side Carretto's bust, the first instance of the likeness of a Grand Master appearing on any piece of the Order. This medal was probably made in Italy.

The Sultan Selim having within four years reduced Syria, Palestine, a large part of Arabia, and all Egypt, resolved to attack Rhodes. Great preparations were therefore made, when the Sultan's death interrupted the work. Solyman, his son and successor, however, resolved to carry forward the enterprise. Carretto made every counter preparation, but, worn out by his exertions and anxiety, died on Jan. 10, 1521.

The critical condition of affairs led the Knights at once to choose as their Grand Master, Villiers de l'Isle Adam, Grand Prior of France, a man of high courage and every other qualification. The period seemed very favorable for the Turkish arms. Belgrade had just fallen before the victorious Crescent. Charles V. and Francis I. had exhausted Europe with their rivalry. Religious unity had been shattered by the Reformation. Solymon, fired by ambition, urged on by his Vizier and Grand Admiral, and aware through the treachery of Amaral of the condition of Rhodes, prepared for the attack. On June 6, 1522, fifty thousand Turks appeared before Rhodes and were afterwards joined by the Sultan personally, with additional troops. The Grand Master, Villiers de l'Isle Adam, had only six hundred knights and five hundred ordinary troops. This handful, however, defended themselves so bravely that the Turks were repeatedly about to raise the siege. The exhaustion of the Knights, the destruction of their fortifications, and the treachery of the Chancellor of the Order, Andree d'Amaral, who betrayed to the enemy the condition of the besieged, at length forced de l'Isle Adam to surrender, and on January 1, 1523, the Knights surrendered Rhodes, having held it for more than two hundred years. They now sailed for Candia, while de l'Isle Adam went to Italy, where he hoped to obtain some assistance from the Papacy. Pope Adrien VI. received him kindly, and after that Pope's death, his successor, Clement VII., assigned to the Grand Master, Viterbo as a residence, and Civita-Vecchia as a seaport for the Knights.

The Knights were now, however, just as they had been previous to their settlement in Rhodes. After seven years delay, they applied to Charles the Fifth of Spain, who subsequently conferred on them the absolute lordship of the Islands of Malta, and of Gozo, and of the Principality of Tripoli. On November 26, 1530, therefore, the Knights took possession of their new home, where they prepared to build a town and to fortify it, Malta being then nothing but an immense rock, without a town, while its inhabitants were being continually harassed by the Musselmans. For four years the Grand Master labored incessantly at fortifying the island, and here he died on August 22, 1534.

The only coins we possess of de l'Isle Adam, are those he issued at Rhodes, for it is all but certain he never struck any at Malta.

Of his gold ducats there are two varieties; the one of the usual Venetian style issued at the commencement of his administration, and the other bearing his effigy. These latter have on the obverse the bust with name and title, F. PHVS DE LILE ADAM. M. HOSPLIS HIERLM, and on the reverse the shield with the arms of the Order of the Grand Master quartered, and legend DA MIHI VIRTUTEM CONTRA HOSTES TVOS—*Give me strength against Thine enemies*, and were probably issued in prospect of the Turkish attack.

Coins of the Argentine Republic.

In 1776 the city of Buenos Ayres was declared by Spain to be the capital of a viceroyalty of that name. The territory embraced consisted of the present Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic. During the war in the beginning of this century between England and Spain, the English troops, in 1806, took possession of the city, but the Viceroy, Sobremonte, soon afterwards re-took it. This military exploit gave the Argentines confidence in themselves, so that they refused to acknowledge Joseph Napoleon, though proclaimed Emperor at Madrid in 1809, removed his Viceroy, Liniers, and in name of Ferdinand VII., elected Cisneros to that office. By this ruler the country was declared, in 1810, open to trade with foreign powers, and a council formed under the name of the *Provisional Government of the Provinces of the Rio de la Plata*—the first step toward the political freedom of the people. A fierce struggle now ensued between the Nationalists and the Royalists under Cisneros, who, in 1813, was driven from Buenos Ayres, and took refuge in Monte Video. Posadas was now elected Dictator of the Province, and coins issued as follows:

1813, obv., blazing sun with legend *PROVINCIAS DEL RIO DE LA PLATA*, and on reverse the Arms, branches enclosing an oval shield in which clasped hands are supporting a Liberty pole and cap, all dividing value 8 R.; legend *EN UNION Y LIBERTAD RA (RIOJA)*, the mint where issued, with date in the exergue.



In 1816 Payridon was elected President of the Republic, which, in July of this year, declared itself independent of Spain, with Buenos Ayres as its capital. On this, however, Bolivia (previously called Upper Peru), Paraguay, and Uruguay, or in full, *BANDA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY*, that is, the eastern bank of the Uruguay, the western boundary of the country, withdrew and organized themselves into separate Republics. Buenos Ayres had now to fight against Spain for her independence, so that this was not secured till 1825, when Great Britain, the first of the European nations, recognized the new Republic. A National Constitution was now decreed for the Federal States that form the present Argentine Republic.

During these struggles Buenos Ayres had become involved in war with Brazil for the possession of the *Banda Oriental*, a dispute settled in 1827 by the mediation of England, through which that district became independent of both Powers.

Under the Constitution of 1825, Rivadavia, who was elected President, endeavored to form a strong central government, and his followers were therefore called *Unitarians*, in opposition to the *Federalists*, the supporters of what we would call State Rights. In 1826 the Federals gained the upper hand. In 1829 General Rosas became their leader, and, proclaimed Dictator, established a reign of terror.

Into the history of the wars and bloodshed that now followed it is not our purpose to enter except so far as this may affect the coinages we purpose describing. And here we may state, and the remark applies equally to the coinages of the other South or Central American Republics, that as we have no means of knowing in what years coins were issued by their respective governments, we shall describe simply such as we have met with, while our readers, from their own knowledge, may be able to fill up some of the spaces we leave blank.

The device adopted then, in 1813, we have seen on the 8 Reals of 1815, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1832, 1834 and 1835. In 1836 a new device appears: on the obverse is the famous silver mountain of Potosi, with military trophy below, with legend REPUB. ARGENT. CONFEDERADE R., with date; on the reverse is a head of Rosas, to left. On the 8 real of 1838, 1839 and 1840, the obverse is as our illustration:



EIGHT REALS OF ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

but on the obverse the legend reads ETERNO LOOR RESTAURADOR ROSAS.

In 1846 the 8 Reals had on the reverse the mountain and trophy, with scroll across the upper part of the field c. DEL G. R., and legend ETERNO LOOR RESTAURADOR ROSAS, and reverse, arms as before, with REPUB. ARGENT. CONFED., with date in exergue.

1849, obv., [arms on shield in wreath, with sun above; reverse as obverse of 1846.

1852, 8 Reals of Cordova; obv. blazing sun, with CONFEDERADA; rev. castle with flags; flag to right and to left.

Of the copper issues of Buenos Ayres we have not seen many. In 1822 a decimo was issued, having on obverse the arms on oval shield within branches, and on the rev. BUENOS AYRES, 1822, UN DECIMO. In 1827 a ten decimo piece appeared, having on obv. 10 DECIMO in a small circle, with BUENOS AYRES and date in two lines below, and BANCO NACIONAL for legend; rev. a phoenix within a border, that has legend ARDESCIT ET VIRESCIT. A five decimo piece, similar but smaller, having $\frac{5}{10}$ in place of 10 DECIMO, and wants the BUENOS AYRES or the date below, also appeared.

Uruguay or Banda Oriental.

This district, as we have said, formed part of the Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, shared in the early struggle for independence; but in 1825, with its capital, Monte Video, withdrew and formed an independent Republic. Its coin issues are very limited. On the obverse of the 8 Reals we have the arms, a shield having in its quarters a pair of scales, a castle, a horse and a cow, surmounted by the rising sun, and enclosed by oak branches, with legend REPUBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY, with date in exer., and on reverse nine stars in a ring enclosing value, with SITEO DE MONTEVIDEO.

In 1854 a copper twenty centesimos was issued; in 1857, a five, twenty,



FORTY CENTESIMOS OF URUGUAY.

and forty of the same design, and again in 1869.

In 1877 the 8 Real piece showed obverse, arms on an oval shield, enclosed by branches, all resting on a military trophy, with sun rising over the shield; legend REPUBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY; reverse, value in wreath, with legend LIBRE Y CONSTRUIDA, and star and date in the exergue.

The Confederate Note.

[Lines copied from a writing on the back of a Confederate Note.]

Representing nothing on this earth now,
And naught in the water below it,
As a pledge of a nation that's dead and
gone,
Keep it, dear friend, and show it!
Show it to those that will lend an ear
To the tale this paper can tell
Of liberty born, of the patriot's dream,
Of a storm cradled nation that fell.

Too poor to possess the precious ore,
And too much a stranger to borrow,
We issued to-day our "Promise to pay,"
And hoped to redeem on the morrow.
Days rolled by, and weeks became years,
But our coffers were empty still;
Coin was so rare that the Treasurers quaked
If a dollar should drop in the till.

But the faith that was in us was strong in-
deed,

And our poverty well we discerned;
And these little cheeks represented the pay
That our suffering veterans earned.
We knew it had hardly a value in gold,
Yet as gold our soldiers received it,—
It gazed in our eye with a "Promise to pay,"
And each patriot soldier believed it.

But our boys thought little of price or of
Or of bills that were overdue; [pay,
We knew if it bought our bread to-day,
'Twas the best our country could do.
Keep it! It tells all our history o'er,
From the birth of the dream to its last,—
Modest, and born of the Angel Hope,
Like our hope of success it passed.

Coin Sales.

Our old friend, Wm. Cogan, during the last month had one of the largest coin sales we have had for a time. The collection sold required *five* days for its disposal, a period that we have always thought much too long to be for the interest of the seller. Better, we venture to think, to divide when possible a very large collection, if it be valuable, into several sales of two, or at most, three days each. Among the pieces on this occasion was a Half Dime of 1802, sold for \$130, a very reasonable sum for so rare a piece. A large line of Presidential medals and medalets were sold at prices which will check the absurd rage lately prevalent for that class of articles.

Messrs. Scott have just put out a catalogue of coins to be sold on the 10th October, which will doubtless bring together nearly every collector of American coins. The early cents, containing many rare varieties, are in extraordinary fine condition. Among the varieties which will doubtless be eagerly contended for are the 1796 Half Cent, an uncirculated 1795 Dollar, and also one of the extremely rare 1798, fifteen stars, small eagle. The photographs accompanying are much above the average in point of cleanness, and show off the beauty of the pieces to advantage.

The same firm are cataloguing a very fine collection of Greek and Roman coins, probably the largest in the country. They will be familiar to many of our city readers, having been on exhibition at the Metro-

politan Museum of Art for several years. The sale will occupy about a week, and will probably take place in November.

Mr. Cogan has a fine sale under way, and the Holland collection of Medals will be sold through Mr. Woodward in November.

Answers to Correspondents.

G. P. Albany.—The word dollar came into extensive use in Europe at an early date. The "*croce dollar*," we suppose is the silver Belgian crown with its St. Andrews cross, and was current to some extent in Scotland as early as the year 1612. In 1635 Charles I. authorized the Bishop of Moray to search for and to arrest all "forgers of false and counterfeit dollars," and later in the same year, directed "that the coal maisters and salt maisters receive no payment for the price of their salt and coals in dollars after Martinmas next."

P. Van E., Glenville.—The coins you ask about are Spanish. No. 1 is a coin of Navarre, a country that properly belongs to Spain, but whose history is closely interwoven with that of France, its king, Henry III. of Bourbon, having become King of France under the title of Henry IV. The second coin is, we think, struck for Castile, and countermarked for Leon, but both your pieces are in such poor a condition that we can say nothing more definite about them.

W. C. Davenport.—There is no place in New York where a stranger can see a collection of coins. The Metropolitan Museum in Fourteenth street has on exhibition, through the kindness of a few private gentlemen, some very choice coins which will well repay a visit. Your better plan is to call on some dealer, make some purchases from him, and ask him to let you see such portions of his stock as you may be specially interested in.

F. S. S., St. Louis.—We do not know anything about the medal you have described. It belongs to the class of the religious medals, but has nothing to indicate when or where it was struck.

A Maximilian Twenty Dollar gold piece is worth twenty dollars. It depends on its condition and the demand for it, whether it will bring more.

L. C. (Philadelphia.) The distinctive Arms of Wurtemberg, as you may see on the coins, are "three attires (or horns) of a stag fesswise in pale,"—placed horizontally, ordinary mortals would say, but Heralds must speak technically. This design is said to have been taken from the office attached to the Dukedom, that of being Grand Hunstman of the Empire. The German town of Worms is said to receive its name from the slaying in its neighborhood of the Linden worm or dragon by Siegfried, and is one of the many places in which we meet our old friends St. George and the Dragon.

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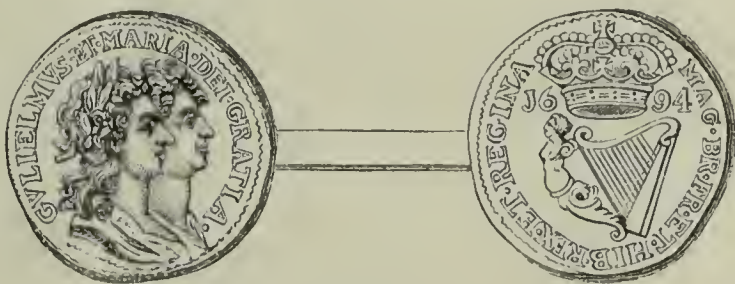
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Copper Coins of Ireland.

(Continued.)

The Irish copper coinage of William and Mary consisted of an issue of Halfpennies, and, *possibly*, of Farthings. On the obverse we have the bust of the two sovereigns facing right, with the legend, GVLIELMVS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA, continued on reverse, MAG. BR. FR. ET BRIT. REX ET REGINA. The design on this side is a crowned harp dividing the dates 16-90, 16-91, 16-92, 16-93, and 16-94.



HALFPENNY, WILLIAM AND MARY, 1694.

In December, 1694, Queen Mary died, when the supreme power became vested in William alone, who then assumed the title of William the Third. The copper coinage was restricted as before to the issue of Halfpennies, having on the obverse the King's bust laureated to left, with legend, GVLIELMVS TERTIVS, and on reverse the crowned harp dividing the date 16-95. Next year the design was similar, but the king's bust was clothed in armor, the date 16-96 on the reverse being divided as before by the crowned harp. On a variety of the Halfpence of this year the bust is bare, but otherwise the Halfpenny resembles its predecessors. On the death of William the mint was removed from Dublin to London, the subsequent issues of Irish coins coming from the tower. In 1702 William died and was succeeded by Anne, by whom no copper coins were issued for Ireland.

Queen Anne Died in August, 1714, and was succeeded on the English throne by the Elector of Brunswick Lunenburg, under the title of George the First. The only copper coinage issued for Ireland during this reign are those known as the Wood Halfpennies. William Wood, a great iron worker in England, and lessee of crown mines, received in 1722 a patent, good for fourteen years, for furnishing Halfpence and Farthings for Ireland. The proposal provoked the fierce opposition of Dean Swift, who so aroused the public that the patent had to be cancelled. The Dean brought against the coins many charges that could not be sustained, for the metal was purer than had been used in the reigns of

Charles II., James II., or William and Mary, while the engraving was by far the best that had yet been seen on any English coins. Of these coins there are several varieties, as follows:

1. Obv. bust to right; legend, GEORGIVS DEI GRATIA REX; Rev. a female figure seated, facing left, leaning with both hands on a harp; legend, HIBERNIA, 1722.

2. Obv. as last; Rev. figure seated, facing left, holding palm branch in right hand, the left resting on a harp; legend, HIBERNIA; 1722.

3. Obv. as last, but legend D. G. in place of DEI GRATIA; Rev. figure with harp in both hands looking to a rock; legend, HIBERNIA; date, 1722.

4. Obv. and Rev. as No. 2; date, 1723.

5. Obv. and Rev. as No. 3; date, 1723.

6. Obv. and Rev. as No. 2; date, 1724.

7. Obv. and Rev. as last, but neck of the king's head very long.

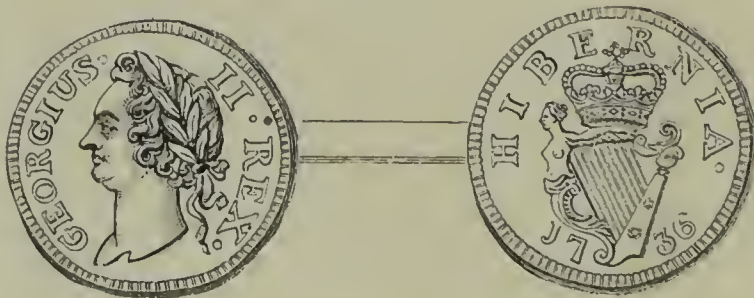
Farthing.

8. Obv. as No. 1; Rev. as No. 2; date, 1723.

9. Obv. as No. 3; Rev. as No. 7; date, 1724.

George II. succeeded to the throne in June, 1727. Notwithstanding the opposition to the Wood money, the great deficiency of small coin led to the issue by traders, especially in the North of Ireland, of copper tokens valued at Twopence each. During 1728 and 1729, James Maculla, of Dublin, issued copper tokens of Penny and Halfpenny value, of the nature of promissory notes, having on them the following: I PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ON DEMAND TWENTY PENCE A POUND FOR THESE; and on the reverse, CASH NOTES, VALUE RECEIVED, DUBLIN, 1729, JAMES MACULLA, 1d or $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

In 1736 there was issued for use in Ireland a copper Halfpenny with the king's head to left, and legend, GEORGIVS II. REX, and on the reverse a



IRISH HALFPENNY, GEORGE II.

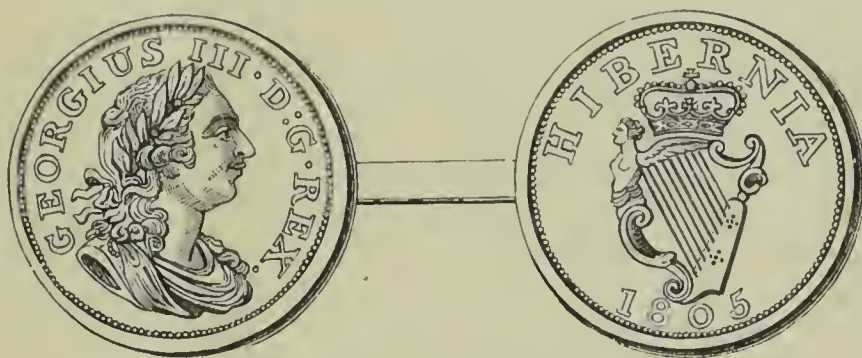
crowned harp with *Hibernia*, and 1736 in the exergue. The order from the Council was that 50 tons of copper should be used for this purpose, one-sixth to be coined into Farthings and five-sixths into Halfpennies. These Halfpennies were issued in 1736, 1737, 1738, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1746, 1748, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1760.

In 1737 Farthings were issued half the size of the Halfpennies, in other respects resembling them, but of the following dates: 1737, 1738, 1744, 1760.

The *VOCE POPULI* Halfpennies of 1760, with a head on the obverse facing right, are merely illegitimate issues of some tradesman. On the death of George II. in 1760, he was succeeded by his grandson, George III. The Irish copper coinage of this reign are not numerous. Halfpennies, with the King's bust to right on obverse, and legend, *GEORGIUS III. D. G. REX*, and on reverse a crowned harp, with *HIBERNIA* and date, were issued in 1766, 1769, 1775, 1781, 1782, 1785.

Copper coins were now so scarce in Ireland, that the larger part of the currency in use consisted of the tokens called Camac's, so called from bearing the face of their issuer, the proprietor of copper mines near Dublin.

In 1805 a Penny and a Halfpenny were issued, having clothed bust of the King to right, and legend, *GEORGIUS, D. G. REX*; and on the reverse



IRISH PENNY; GEORGE III.

a crowned harp with legend *HIBERNIA*, and in the exergue the date 1722, and in 1806 a Farthing of similar pattern.

In 1820 George IV. succeeded his father, when in 1822 there was ordered to be issued for Ireland a Penny, Halfpenny, and Farthing, copper coins. The Farthing was never issued, so that only a few pattern specimens are known. On the other pieces the design consists on the obverse of the King's head laureate to left, with legend *GEORGIUS IV. D. G. REX*, and on the reverse the harp crowned, with legend *HIBERNIA*, and date in the exergue. These beautiful coins were issued only in 1822 and in 1823, when the Irish series of coins came to an end, the issue of such being certainly needless. The King's head on these coins was modeled by Pistrucci, and engraved by William Wyon, who modeled and engraved the reverse.

Cyprus and Its Coins.

The great discoveries of General di Cesnola, and the artistic and archæological treasures he has brought to light, awakened, a short time ago, considerable interest in the island of Cyprus. The recent placing of the island under the control of Britain has recalled public attention to this interesting locality, so that a few words about its coins may not be out of place.

The early history of Cyprus is little known. Colonized by Phœnicians from Syria, the worship of Ashtarothe—the Greek Astarte or Aphrodite (Venus)—was soon extensively observed. Grecian settlements followed, and while these wielded a political supremacy, the social and religious life and culture were moulded by the Phœnician element. In the 6th century B. C. Cyprus was conquered by the Egyptian King Amasis, but in 525 B. C. Cambyses, the Persian conqueror of Egypt, annexed it to his dominions. The history of Cyprus for the next five hundred years simply tells of a continuous alternation of masters—Persia, Greece, Egypt—all coveting the island, and in turn its proprietors. At length, in 58 B. C., the Romans took possession, and made it a separate government. On the division of the Empire, Cyprus naturally became connected with the Byzantine Sovereignty. In 646 A. D. the Arabs seized it, when, during the next four centuries, the island changed hands several times between the Arabs and the Greek Emperors. In 1184, Isaac Comnenus, the reigning Byzantine Emperor, established himself in Cyprus as an independent Sovereign. During the Third Crusade, however, (1195 A. D.) Cœur de Lion—Richard I. of England—wrested it from his feeble hands and bestowed it on Guy de Lusignan, titular King of Jerusalem, to compensate him for the loss of the Holy City and of his Eastern throne.

For three hundred years Cyprus was ruled by this line, during which many western institutions were introduced. The merchant princes of Genoa at length coveted the island as a shelter for their argosies, and finally made themselves masters of a portion of it. The native monarch, James II., recovered this territory, and then to strengthen his position by securing Venetian sympathy, married the illustrious Catharine Cornaro, a Venetian lady of the highest rank and beauty. By the death of James, Catharine became sole ruler, when Venice, claiming that her citizens held no position and privileges but at the bidding and for the benefit of the Republic, demanded her abdication and the transfer of her sovereign rights to Venice itself. Tearfully, Catharine was compelled to yield, so that in 1487 A. D. Venice became mistress of Cyprus. Eighty years afterwards the Turks overran the island, expelling the Venetians and retaining their dominion until May, 1878, when, by a treaty engagement the supreme control was handed over to Great Britain.

From this historical sketch, it is plain that the coinage of Cyprus must be very varied. Of the coins of its earliest periods we as yet know nothing. Careful inquiry and explorations may bring to light numismatic treasures at present buried in the soil. Our earliest known coins belong to about the year 350 B. C., or previous to the establishment of the Græco-Egyptian kingdom of Ptolemy. On the obverse of the coins of this early period is a lion reclining or walking to the right, with a ram's head beside him. On the reverse is a horse either walking or grazing within the field, with a star and a monogram.

The next series of coins belongs to the Ptolemeian dynasty of Egypt. These coins are pretty numerous. On the obverse is the head of the ruling Ptolemy, generally to right; on the obverse *ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ*, with the familiar eagle with *ΠΑ* for *PAPHOS*, the distinctive and leading locality in the island. Most of these coins carry also a date according to the Egyptian mode of notation. To this series must belong in some way the following: on the obverse, a head to left, bearded and with a diadem, with legend, *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΑΓΟΡΟΥ*, *money of THE KING EVAGORAS*; on the reverse is an eagle with raised wings, the right foot on a thunderbolt, the left on a vulture, all surmounted by a laurel crown with legend *ΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ*, OF THE CYPRIANS.

The Egyptian Lordship was succeeded by the Roman, about 30 B. C. Of the Roman period we have an interesting series of Greek Colonials, as follows:

Obv.: head of Augustus to right; legend, *IMP. CAESAR DIVI F.*; *rev.*: a temple enshrining a statue of the Paphian Venus; legend, *A PLAVTIVS PROCOS*,—*Aulus Plautius Proconsul*. On another reverse, Jupiter is seen seated with a cup and the eagle.

Obv.: laurelled head of Vespasian; legend, *ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΟΥΕCΙΑ CΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ*; *rev.*: full faced Jupiter seated; having to right a cup, to left a sceptre with eagle; legend, *ΕΤΟΥC ΝΕΟΥ ΙΕΡΟΥ*. Coins of similar design exist of Domitian and Trajan and of Caracalla.

Under the Byzantine monarchs a mint was opened in Cyprus, whose different issues can easily be recognized by the *ΚΥΠΡ*, that they always carried. Of these coins we gave a list in the article on the coins of Byzantium in this journal last year.

With the establishment of a Christian monarchy in Cyprus, a new coin series commenced.

When Saladin, in 1187, A. D. took Jerusalem from the Crusaders, the survivors under their worthless king, Guy de Lusignan, were in 1192, placed by the exertions of Richard I. of England, in Cyprus. In the exercise of his kingly authority, coins were now issued bearing the name of Guy, as follows:

Obv.: a cross separating the legend *M....I*; *rev.*: a building with three towers; legend, *REX. CIPRI. D.* (*Denarius*). Billon.

Hugh I., 1205–1218, A. D. *Obv.*: the king standing in royal dress,

holding the mund and sceptre ; legend, HVGO. REX. CYPRI ; *rev.* : Christ seated, with glory ; legend, IX. XC. Gold.

Henry I., 1218, 1253. *Obv.* : as last ; legend, ENRICUS....REX. CYPRI ; *rev.* : Christ seated, a cross, a gateway resembling the Genoese coins and *rev.* : HENRICVS....REX. Gold, billon and bronze.

Hugh II., 1253-1267. No coins as yet discovered.

Hugh III., 1267-1284. *Obv.* : the king standing with wand and sceptre, with fleur de lis crown ; legend, H. REI D'IERVSALEM ED'CHIP ; *rev.* : Christ seated ; legend, IC....XC. Gold.

John I., 1284. No coins as yet discovered.

Henry II., 1285-1324. *Obv.* : the king seated on a throne, with mund and sceptre ; legend, HENRI REI DE ; *rev.* : Jernsalem cross ; legend, IERSAL'M ED'CHIPRE. Silver.

Amauri, Prince of Tyre, Governor of Cyprus from 1304 to 1310 ; *obv.* : lion standing ; legend, AMAL....GVB'NATOR ; *rev.* : Jernsalem cross ; legend, HENRI....IRL'M, E. CIPRI R. Silver.

Hugh IV., 1324-1358. *Obv.* : the king seated on a throne ; legend, HUGVE. REI DE ; *rev.* : Jerusalem cross ; legend, IERSAL'M ED'CHIPR. Silver.

Peter I., 1358-1369. No coins as yet discovered.

Peter II., 1369-1382. *Obv.* : the king on a throne ; legend, PIERE. PAR LA GRACE DE DIE (or D') ROI ; *rev.* : at the left of a throne, a shield charged with a lion, a Jerusalem cross, &c., &c. ; legend, IERSALEM E DE CHIPRE. Silver.

James I., 1382-1398. No coins as yet discovered.

James, 1398-1432. *Obv.* : the king on the throne ; legend, CAN....PA ; *rev.* : Jerusalem cross ; legend, LA GRACE DE DIE ROI. Silver.

John II., 1432-1458. *Obv.* : as last ; legend, IOHANE DEI GRA. ; *rev.* : cross ; legend, HIREM ET CIPRI REX. Silver and bronze.

Charlotte and Louis of Savoy, 1458-1464. No coins as yet discovered.

James II., 1464-1473. *Obv.* : lion ; legend JACOBVS DEI GRATIA R. ; *rev.* : cross ; legend EX DE. IERSALEM CIPRI ARME. Bronze.

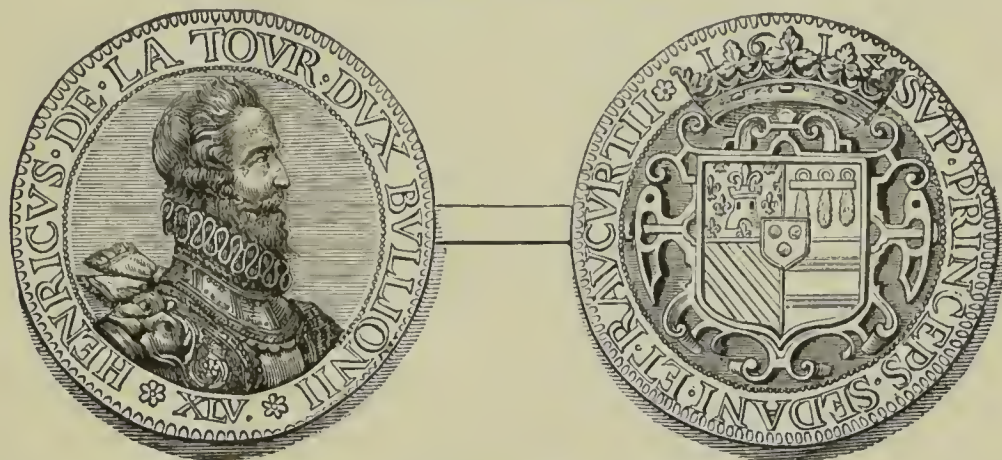
James III. and Catharine Cornaro, 1473-1489. *Obv.* : lion ; legend JACOBVS... GAVA ; *rev.* : cross ; legend ERX. IERSAL. Bronze.

The Venetian occupation was for too brief a period to be marked by any issue of coins, or at least none such have yet come to light. During the Turkish ownership, the current coins would probably come from Constantinople, while now it remains to be seen whether England, following her own precedent in the case of the Ionian Islands or of Malta, will issue coins for Cyprus. Should she do so, we shall see one of the most interesting renewals of authority in the world's history,—an influence first exercised 700 years ago,—then wholly suspended, and now—sovereignty.

THE ARMS OF CYPRUS.—It is interesting, and that not only from the

heraldic point of view, to note that the arms of Cyprus are borne on one of the shields on Queen Elizabeth's tomb in Westminster Abbey. The shield is on the western frieze of the tomb, and the following are the quarterings:—"Quarterly, France and England, impaling quarterly of six—viz., 1st, a lion rampant gu., crowned or, Luxemburg; 2d, quarterly of four, first and fourth gu., an estoille arg., second and third, Old France, the whole for Baux, Duke of Andree; 3d, barry of ten arg.; and az., over all a lion rampant gu., crowned or, Cyprus; 4th, arg., three bendlets gu., a chief or, surmounted by another arg. charged with a rose proper, Ursino; 5th, gu., three pallets vair, on a chief or, a label of five points az., St. Paul; 6th, arg., a fess and a canton gu., Widville."

Crown of Sedan.



In the early Province of Champagne, that lay some hundred miles northeast of Paris, is situated the famous old town of Rheims, or Reims. An old town indeed, for it is built on the site of a place called *Durocortorum*, the capital, in the time of Julius Cæsar, of the *Renni*, a tribe that then occupied that portion of Gaul. About the fourth century Christianity found its way to Rheims, which then became an Episcopal See. As the scene of the baptism of Clovis and his chief officers in 496 A.D., Rheims soon became widely known and influential, so that in the eighth century it became an Archbishopric. Coins exist issued at Rheims so far back as 820 A.D., the time of Louis le Debonnaire, and down to Louis IV. This monarch, in 940 A.D., gave to the Archbishop Artand the right of issuing money together with the Countship of Rheims. It is therefore to that prelate and his successors that we ascribe the Rheims coins with the Carlovingian monograph of the legend *GRACIA D-I REX=RIMI CIVITA*. In 987 the Archbishop Adalberon, who had crowned Hugh Capet, replaced the Carlovingian monogram by the word *HVGO*, because, some years previously, Hugh, Count of Champagne, had

made himself master of Rheims. There he had issued money in his own name, substituting his own likeness for the royal monogram. This, we believe, is the oldest known instance of a nobleman's likeness appearing on coins in the French numismatic series. The latest Episcopal money used at Rheims was a *gros* of John de Craon, who died in 1373, after whom the Rheinish coinage ceased, Rheims subsequently becoming a royal mint.

Among the territorial possessions belonging at first to the Rheinish See was the Principality of Sedan. In 1379 this was seized by the King, Charles V. (of the house of Valois), and after having had several masters belonging to different families, came, in 1414, into the possession of Evrard de la Marck. In 1572 Henry-Robert de la Marck assumed the title of Prince of Sedan, borne in 1574 by his son and heir, William Robert de la Marck. In 1591 Charlotte de la Marck carried the Principality of Sedan, and the Duchy of Bonillon into the House of de la Tour of Auvergne, by her marriage with Henry de la Tour, Viscount Turenne, Marshal of France. In 1594 the coins of Sedan bore the names of Henry and of Charlotte, while, after the death of the latter, the name of Henry alone is found.

The coin we illustrate was thus issued by one of an illustrious name. The wife of this Prince was Elizabeth, daughter of William I., of Nassau—Orange, under whom the Netherlands had won their freedom. The merits of the father are, however, completely eclipsed by the fame and merits of his illustrious son, the great Marshal Turenne, one of France's greatest military heroes.

In 1623 the Principality was held by Frederic Maurice de la Tour, who was compelled in 1641 to surrender Sedan to Louis XIV., when his son issued money from Bonillon, a district lying within Luxemburgh. In recent times Sedan is very memorable as the scene of the surrender, on September 2, 1870, to the German army under the Emperor Frederick William, of Napoleon III. and his immense army, a surrender that has resulted in the establishment of the present French Republic.

Poland.

Poland consisted at first of an immense belt of territory, running from east to west across nearly all Europe, with its western extremity washed by the Baltic. Within this lay much of what is now Prussia, Northern Germany and Southern Russia. Having wasted its resources, however, by intestine conflicts and by foreign wars, this powerful country was robbed by its covetous neighbors of province after province, until now it has ceased as a nation to have an independent, or even a distinct, existence, surviving only in name as a province of Russia.

The oldest known money of Poland dates back to the reign of Boleslas the Great, or to about the year 1000 A. D. That monarch took as his models the Anglo-Saxon coins issued by the English Ethelred. Within half a century, however, a revolution broke forth, which led to an entire change of the coin types. The Anglo-Saxon designs were laid aside, and, in place of them there appeared a king on horseback holding a flag. At this period the Polish coins resembled those of Hungary and Bohemia. Little by little, however, the standard was changed—a state of affairs that showed itself especially in the monetary memorials of the House of Piast. On the coins of Greater Poland—that is, the section containing Lithuania—we see St. Adalbert, the armed knight with the patriarchal cross on his shield, for whom Boleslas had a special reverence, but whose figure does not appear on the coins of the Lesser Poland, or of Cracow. On the coins of Boleslas IV. (1146 A. D.) the obverse presents the bust of a king holding a sword, and on the reverse the king himself and his two brothers Casimir and Wenceslas are represented as seated at a table. At the end of the twelfth century the Polish money gave an opportunity for many abuses. The weight was repeatedly changed or diminished, so that at last an enormous quantity of Bracteates were issued.

The Bishops of Gnezne, Posen, and of Breslan had obtained the right of issuing money, and it would seem as if the different branches and members of the leading families of Poland possessed similar rights within their estates.

After a while the money became better, thanks to the exertions of Wenceslas, King of Bohemia. This ruler had been crowned King of Poland in 1300, in room of Ladislaus IV., driven away. The new monarch forced the circulation of the silver *Gros*, that the city of Prague



GROS OF PRAGUE, CIRCULATED IN POLAND BY WENCESLAS.

had been the first to manufacture. This style of money continued to circulate even after the return of Ladislaus, in 1306. Casimir IV., called the Great, placed on the obverse of the coins, a royal figure, seated, holding a sceptre and globe, and on the reverse the national symbol—an eagle—Leuchus, the reputed founder of the kingdom, having found a

nest of white eagles near the site of Gnezne, which he built in 550. Under this king there appeared the *Gros* of Cracow. In the Duchy of Galitz, also, Casimir issued money having a lion for its design, but this was afterwards replaced by the national eagle.

In 1506, Sigismund I., one of the greatest of Polish monarchs, occupied



THREE GROS PIECE OF SIGISMUND, 1505-1548.

the throne, consolidating the monarchy and in every way elevating and benefiting the people. The three *gros* piece shown above has on its obverse a crowned bust of the Emperor to right, with legend SIGS. D. G. REX *poloniæ magnus dux Lithuanicæ*; and on the reverse, with the national arms of the eagle and St. Adalbert, the legend GROS ARGenteus TRIPlicis REGni POLONICæ.

On the death of Sigismund II., in 1573, the government of Poland became an elective monarchy. The first monarch under this system was Henry of Valois, Duke of Anjou, who however, in 1575, abandoned his Polish crown to become Henry III. of France. Henry was succeeded by Stephen Battory, voivode or prince of Transylvania, by whose energetic administration the day of Poland's overthrow was for a season delayed. The thalers of Stephen represent a crowned figure to right, clothed in armor and holding in his right hand a sceptre, with legend STEPHANVS REX POLONICÆ and date. On the reverse there is either the Polish eagle, with a shield of pretence on his breast, and a continuation of the king's titles for legend, or two shields crowned, one with the eagle and the other with St. Adalbert, while on a third much smaller shield, at the base, is a fish, the date across the upper part of the field being divided by the crown, or else we have a crowned shield quartered with the arms of Poland and Lithuania. In 1648, John Casimir ascended the throne, and showed himself to be one of the weakest and most worthless of Poland's sovereigns. One of the darkest days in Polish history had dawned. Russia, Sweden and Brandenburg simultaneously attacked Poland. Peace was at length secured by the surrender of much of her territory. By Casimir was issued the coin shown in our engraving. On the obverse is a crowned shield charged with the national crests and bearing the monetary value, with legend MONETA NOVA ARGentea REGni POLONICæ, 1665. On the reverse is the royal monogram C. I. R. crowned, with legend SERVATA SALVS DAT PRETIUM continued in the inner circle, POTIORO METALLO EST. The glorious days of Poland were now, however, over. Her great efforts

Sainte-Jalle died on 1536, when Jean d'Homedès was elected as his successor. The Maltese series of the coins of the Order seem to have commenced with this Grand Master, who being a Spanish subject, possibly obtained leave from the Emperor to issue coins, though only of silver. These coins resemble those of Amboise, having on the obverse the Arms of the Order and those of the Grand Master quartered with legend F. IO. OMEDES. M. NOS. MIERLM, and on the reverse the Lamb with the banner and legend ECCE QVI TOLLIT PECCATOR. The refusal of d'Homedès to fortify and reinforce Tripoli, allowed the Turks to capture it—a loss never restored.

Claude de la Sangle, in 1553, restored on his silver coins the design of the Baptist with the legend PARATE VIAM DOMINI; *Prepare ye the way of the Lord*. At a later date, la Sangle issued small copper coins having on the obverse his Arms, and on the reverse a Maltese Cross with the legend ORDO HOSPITALIS IERUSALEM. This is the first instance of the appearance of the Maltese cross on these coins; a design used down to the period before Emmanuel de Rohan, the last of the Grand Masters.

With Jean de Valette in 1557 the gold coins reappear. These resemble the Venetian Sequins, but in place of SIT TIBI XRE have the legend DA MIHI VIRTUTEM CONTRA HOSTES TVOS, a legend which had not been used since the latest issues of Rhodes. La Valette issued a large amount of money with new legends but old designs, such as PARATE VIAM DOMINI with the figure of the Baptist; IVSTITIA SANCTO REDEMPTIO with the figure of the Lamb; SVB HOC SIGNO MILITAMVS with the Maltese cross; S IO B ORA PRO NOBIS, with a shield bearing the arms of the order; PROPTER VERITATEM ET IVSTITIAM, with the head of the Baptist on a dish, a new design but one used by many of the succeeding Grand Masters.

The administration of La Valette was marked by the famous defense of Malta against Solyman who in May 18, 1565, appeared before it with an immense host sworn to its destruction. After a wonderful siege Solyman retired with his army annihilated and his own military prestige destroyed; the Crescent had waned before the Cross. As the old city on Malta had been reduced to ruins, the Grand Master, on March 28, 1566, laid the foundation of a new fortress to which he gave his own name, La Valetta, which it still bears, and whose splendid workmanship renders it still one of the finest fortresses in Europe. During the construction of these works, La Valette was frequently compelled, for lack of gold, to issue copper coins, giving them on face a gold value. These coins, whose size was somewhat in proportion to the value assigned to them, were for 2 or 4 Tarin and for 1, 5, 10 or 20 grains. The pieces of one grain were intrinsically of that value, the other pieces all bear their value. The 4 Tarin piece (of copper) had on the obverse two hands joined across the field, with VALLETE M. in two lines above, and T 4 below them, with legend NON AES SED FIDES 1567; and, on the reverse, a Maltese cross with F. IO D V, Frater Johannes de Vallete, in the angles, and legend SVB HOC

SIGNO MILITAMVS. The 2 Tarin piece is similar, but without the Grand Master's name. The coins of 20 grains are of two classes; on the one is the name of the Grand Master with his Arms and those of the Order, and on the other is the Baptist's head. There are also two varieties of those of 10 grains; the one having the Arms quartered as before, and the other with the lamb and banner. So also with the 5 grains; the Arms of the Order on one variety, those of La Valette on the other. The pieces of 1 grain (of silver) have neither date nor value; on the obverse are the arms of La Valette with legend F. IO. DE VALETTA M. HOSP. URE, and on the reverse, the shield of the Order with S. IOANNES B. ORA PRO NOBIS.

La Valette died in 1568, and was succeeded by Pierre de Monte. During his administration there was fought, in 1571, the great battle of Leponto, in which 30,000 Turks were slain, and the Ottoman power received the greatest of its checks. On the silver grain of de Monte, the obverse has a shield with his arms and legend F. PETRVS DE MONTE M. H. H., and on the reverse the cross of the order with legend as before.

De Monte was succeeded, in 1572, by Jean Levesque de la Cassiere, whose administration was unhappily most stormy, the Grand Master having to contend both with the court of Rome and with the clergy of Malta. No new design marked the coin issues of either of the last named. Their gold and silver coins were of the usual styles, while they both issued copper coins like those of La Valette.

Pope Gregory XIII. now secured, in 1582, the election of Hugues de Loubnux-Verdalle, of Provence. Tronble continued, however, so that, to strengthen the Grand Master's position, the Pope bestowed on him a Cardinal's hat. At the commencement of his rule the coins of Verdalle resembled those of his predecessors, but after his accession to the Cardinalate, his arms on the silver and copper coins were surmounted by the Cardinal's hat. His 4 Tarin pieces were of copper, like those of La Valette.

There is nothing striking about the coin issues of Martin Garzès, in 1595, whose copper grain has obverse as usual, and reverse VT COMMODVS in the field, and HOSPITALI HIERUSALEM for the legend; or of those of Alof de Wignacourt, 1601, whose copper 5 grains resemble those of La Valette.

Of Mendez de Vasconcelos, 1622, no gold coins are known; we have, however, his issues of silver and of copper. His successor, Antoine de Paulus, 1623, issued coins in gold, silver and copper, all of the usual types. Paul de Lascaris, 1636, adhered to the Venetian type of sequins, but also issued double sequins; on the obverse of these was the Grand Master's hat with his name and title, and on the reverse a quartered shield surmounted by a crown with legend IN HOSTES ET ERGA HOSPITES. Pieces of the same size were issued in silver, but with the omission of the name from the legend. Lascaris issued in silver pieces

of 1, 2, 3 and 4 Tarin ; in copper, pieces like those of La Valette, of 1 and 2 Tarin and of 1, 3 and 5 grains. Nearly all the copper 2 and 4 Tarins of Lascaris have a number of countermarks, consisting of the emblems of the order. It is supposed that these are intended to endorse the coins as good for their nominal value. Lascaris having himself issued a large quantity of these coins, prohibited their further issue, and proceeded to work his way back to honest gold and silver.

From the time of Lascaris the busts of the Grand Masters appear very frequently on their coins. Martin de Redin, 1657, Lascaris' successor, placed his likeness on some rare silver pieces, but on the others adopted the customary designs. Of this ruler we know neither gold nor copper coins. During the short rule of Annet de Clermont, 1660, only a few coins could have been issued. We know indeed only a silver 4 Tarin piece, having the Baptist's head on a dish in the field of the reverse. Raphael, 1660, and Nicolas Cotoner, 1663, issued pieces of 1, 3 and 4 Tarins, some of which bear their issuer's busts. The usual 1 Tarin has on obverse the lamb with the banner.

The gold sequins of Gregorie Carafa, 1680, adhere to the Venetian style, the kneeling figure on the obverse, but on the reverse the figure of Christ is replaced by a crowned shield. The silver issues resemble those of his predecessor.

Adrien de Wignacourt, 1690, and Raymond de Perellos, 1697, issued gold 4 sequin pieces. Perellos also issued a large amount of copper coins of small size without any value declared. The obverse of these bears a Maltese cross with legend *IN HOC SIGNO MILITAMUS*, and the reverse a lamb with banner, with different legends, such as *RECTAM FACIT SEMITAM*, or *ECCE QUI TOLLIT PECCATA*. To Perellos must also be assigned some anonymous pieces of 5 grains, having on the obverse the shield of the Order with the legend *IN HOC SIGNO VICTORIA*, and on the reverse two hands joined. The sequin of Perellos has on the obverse the quartered shield crowned, and on the reverse the kneeling figure receiving the banner, with legend *PIETATE VINCES* 1699.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society's Medal.

Pittsburgh possesses one of the most energetic numismatic societies that we know of. Its members are interested in the science and desire to spread a knowledge of it all around, that the pleasure and profit they receive may be known by others. During the present year there is in Pittsburgh an exposition, and the society have wisely seized the opportunity for awakening an interest in numismatics by placing on exhibition its collection of coins and medals. Thousands will thus learn that there are persons who take a pleasure in the study of coins, many of whom will catch the infection and be led in turn to become centres for awakening

an interest in others. Many who know a little about coins, or who have ying by them a handful of old coppers as curiosities, will be led to look into them, and may possibly find some rare coins in their little hoard. Such a result will certainly lead to a great increase in the membership of the society, and who knows but that some of these days the society will be showy enough to propose a Numismatic Loan Exhibition to which collectors might go from all parts of the land. We wish the society all success and wish that its activity may never decrease. To commemorate this exhibition of their coins, a white metal medal die, by Geo. H. Lovett has been issued, having obverse a laurel wreath enclosing the words in three lines, FOUNDED JUNE 14TH, 1878, and outside, running all round, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, with PITTSBURGH, PA., in the exergue. On the obverse is a view of the Exposition building with PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION SOCIETY above and EXPOSITION OF 1878 below.

The officers of the society for the present year are: President, S. H. Morgan; Vice-President, F. J. Kirk; Secretary, Geo. W. Rode; Treasurer, E. F. Maynard.

Coin Sale.

A very interesting and valuable collection belonging to H. E. Jonas, of Edinburgh, Scotland, was disposed of by auction by our publishers, Messrs. Scott & Company, last week. The sale lasted for only one day, but the pieces were of such rarity and high condition as to yield a much larger sum than has not unfrequently been realized for much larger collections. The interest of the sale turned mainly on the U. S. cents, for only once in a lifetime can one see such beautiful coins. The prices gladly paid for these will show our readers the value of fine specimens.

U. S. CENTS.

1793, Wreath, \$69.00; while another, poor, brought \$4.50; a fair Chain, \$8.00; Liberty Cap, 8.50; 1794, Large planchet, \$7.25; another with 4 touching bust, \$14.00; another with 4 dropped, \$8.00; 1795, thick planchet and lettered edge, \$100.00, the highest price price that has been paid for a cent for some time, but the rarity and condition of the piece justified the purchaser whose investment is as good as a Government bond; 1795, date high up, \$18.00; another, date in centre, \$14.00; 1796, Liberty cap, 8 berries, \$12.00; another, 9 berries, \$17.00; another, 10 berries, \$27.50; 1798, large date, \$9.00; small date, \$8.50; 1803, Large $\frac{1}{100}$, \$14.00; 1804, perfect die, \$6.50; broken die, \$6.37; 1812, \$6.00; 1827, \$2.70; 1841, \$3.00; 1856, nickel, \$3.25; Confederate cent, \$9.00.

HALF CENTS.

1793, \$10.25; 1795, thick planchet, \$12.00; thin planchet, \$3.00; 1796, broken die, \$36.00; 1802, \$2.50; 1811, \$2.20.

DOLLARS.

1795, flowing hair, \$5.00; fillet, \$16.00; 1798, small eagle and 15 stars, \$13.00; large eagle, \$2.00.

HALF DOLLARS.

1794, \$6.00; 1801, \$3.60; 1803, \$2.25; 1814, \$1.50.

QUARTER DOLLARS.

1796, \$27.50; another, \$16.00.

DIMES.

1796, broken die, \$7.50; 1797, \$3.50; 1798, \$4.00; 1800, \$8.00; 1804, \$6.25; 1805, \$2.25; 1807, \$3.12; 1811, \$2.50; 1814, \$1.00; 1838, no stars, \$3.00.

HALF DIMES.

1794, \$1.30; 1795, \$1.87; 1796, \$7.85; 1800, \$2.00; 1801, \$3.12; 1805, \$3.00; 1846, \$2.00.

Answers to Correspondents.

G. P. (Albany.) The Order of the Golden Fleece, so often represented on Spanish coins, was instituted in 1492 by Philip of Burgundy. It is regarded as one of the most honorable of orders, being second only to the British Order of the Garter. Its origin is uncertain; some say there is in it a reference to the mythic story of Jason and the Golden Fleece. Others allege that it was suggested by the Biblical story of Gideon and the Fleece, by a reference to whose heroic courage and wonderful victory, Philip hoped to inspire his own followers with irrepressible daring and to incite them to persevering energy. Yet a third class assigns to it a more prosaic origin, and affirm that as the trade in wool was the staple commerce of Flanders, Philip sought to compliment the honest burghers and so to attach them to his rule by thus honoring their craft. Considering the period, the second of these sources is more probably the true one, while happily the monarch could combine with his religious symbol a complimentary allusion to a secular calling. The number of the knights is twenty-four, all of whom must be of noble birth. The collar of the Order consists of alternate flint-stones and steels, flowers and fleeces, the former with its motto of ANTE FERIT QUAM MICAT—*It strikes before it shines*, being the Arms of Burgundy. From the centre of the collar there hangs a lamb or a golden fleece, with motto, PRETIUM NON VILE LABORUM—*no mean reward for toil*. The office of Grand Master was hereditary in the House of Burgundy until the death of Charles the Bold, when it passed to the House of Austria by the marriage of Mary of Burgundy to the Archduke Maximilian. Their son, Philippe le Beau, married Jeanne la Folle, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. The Grand Mastership thus passed over to the Spanish sovereign. The right of admitting to membership in the Order is now claimed by the kings of both Austria and Spain.

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1870-5, "	13	25
Envelopes 1853-75,	25	50
Dept. Interior,	10	15
" Navy,	11	1 00
" Post Office,	10	50
" " " Env.,	6	25
" Treasury,	11	25
" War,	11	1 25
" " Env.,	5	25

FOREIGN.

Antigua,	3	25
Argentine Rep., 1867-77,	7	50
Austria,	25	50
" 1867,	7	35
Austrian Italy,	10	30
Baden, 1851-7,	8	30
" 1851-68,	10	20
Barbadoes,	5	15
Bavaria,	10	20
Belgium,	15	25
Bermuda,	4	25
Bolivia,	6	50
Brazil, 1866,	7	25
British Guiana, 1860-76,	6	25
Brunswick, 1853-65,	7	25
Canada, 1851-75,	15	25
Cape Good Hope, 1853-76,	4	15
Ceylon, 1872,	8	50
Chili,	5	25
Costa Rica,	4	50
Cuba, 1856-78,	25	75
" "	10	25
Denmark, 1851-71,	15	30
" 1874,	12	25
" Off. 1871-4,	7	30
Dutch East Indies,	8	35
Ecuador,	4	20
Egypt, 1872,	5	25
" 1872,	7	65
Finland, 1866-8,	5	15
" 1875,	5	20
France,	40	50
Germany, North, 1852-62,	10	25
" South,	10	25
" Confed. 1863,	13	35
" " Off. 1870,	5	15
German Empire, 1871,	13	25
" 1872,	13	25
Great Britain, 1840-77,	30	50
" 1864-7,	12	20
Greece, 1863,	7	20
Hamburg,	10	25
Hanover, 1851-9,	6	25
Hong Kong	8	25
Hungary, 1871,	6	25
Iceland, 1873,	7	1 00
India,	6	10
Italy, 1861,	10	10
Jamaica,	7	20
Japan,	8	25
" 1875, (birds)	3	35
Luxemburg,	8	25
Mauritius,	5	25
Mexico, 1856,	4	1 00
" 1864,	5	75
" 1866,	4	1 00
" 1868,	4	25
" 1872,	4	25
" 1874,	5	35
Natal,	4	25
Netherlands, 1867,	6	15
" 1872,	7	15
New Foundland,	5	25
New South Wales,	8	25
New Zealand, 1859,	6	25
" 1873,	7	25
Nicaragua,	5	50
Norway,	12	25
Orange States,	3	25
Peru, 1858-60,	6	2 00
" unpaid, 1874,	4	50
Portugal, 1862-6,	8	25
" 1871-6,	8	25
Prussia	13	25
Queensland,	5	15
Roman States,	10	25
Romania, 1869-72,	5	25
" 1873,	7	25
Russia,	8	25
Salvador, 1874	4	35
Sandwich Isles	5	25
Saxony,	14	30

Servia,	4	15
South Australia,	7	25
Spain, 1850-76,	65	2 00
" "	15	25
Straits Settlements, 1868,	9	50
Sweden, 1858,	7	15
" 1872,	9	20
" unpaid, 1874,	10	50
Switzerland,	18	35
" Env.,	4	15
Tasmania,	7	25
Turkey,	5	20
U. S. of Columbia, 1865,	7	1 25
" " " 1867,	5	1 00
" " " 1869-76	8	50
Uruguay, 1866,	5	50
Victoria, 1852,	3	50
" "	13	50
Western Australia, 1865,	4	15
Wurtemberg, 1851,	5	35
" 1851-75,	20	50

UNUSED.

UNITED STATES.

1851 issue,	8	1 25
1861-6,	10	4 00
1869,	10	4 00
1865, Newspapers,	3	1 00
1875, "	8	1 00
1853, Envelopes,	8	7 50
1857, "	9	10 00
1864-5, "	9	65
1865, "	6	1 25
1870, "	15	1 00
1874-5, one of each die		
1 ct. to 10, some, very	12	2 00
1876, Centennial,	2	20
Dept. Executive,	5	1 00
" Interior,	10	2 00
" Justice,	10	3 50
" Navy,	11	3 50
" P. Office Env., 1873,	3	40
" State,	11	5 00
" War, Env. 1875,	8	3 00

FOREIGN.

Alsace,	7	25
Argentine Rep., 1867-73,	5	75
Austrian News, 1851-6,	4	50
Austria and Austrian		
Italy News, 1850-8,	7	1 50
Azores,	7	1 25
Baden, 1851-7,	8	2 00
" 1860,	4	1 00
" unpaid, 1873,	3	10
Bavaria, 1867-73	6	25
" unpaid, 1873,	2	15
" return,	3	25
Belgium, 1869,	9	1 00
Bergedorf,	5	25
Bermuda, 1865-75,	6	1 25
Bolivia, 1868,	4	3 50
" 1871,	4	3 50
Brazil, 1866,	7	1 00
British Guiana, 1876,	4	35
Canada, 1859,	6	1 00
" 1868,	7	75
" 1870-6,	5	25
" Regis. 1875,	3	25
Cape Verde,	7	1 25
Cashmere, 1866,	6	2 50
Chili, 1868,	5	1 00
Confederate States,	11	3 50
" "	5	20
Costa Rica,	4	3 00
Cuba, 1857,	3	1 00
" 1871,	4	85
" 1873,	4	85
" 1874,	4	85
" 1876,	4	85
" 1877,	4	85
Deccan, 1871,	5	1 00
Denmark, 1871,	6	1 50
Dominica,	3	1 00
D. W. I., Suriname,	6	1 25
Egypt, 1872,	7	1 50
Fiji, 1872,	3	85
France,	10	25
Germany, Tlrmn und		
Taxis, 1859-62,	14	50
Germany, N. G. Postal		
District, 1868,	11	50
Germany, 1870, Officials,	9	50
German Empire, 1872,		
(groschen),	7	25
German Empire, 1872,		
(krenzer),	6	25
German Empire, 1875,	7	1 50
Great Britain, 1862,	5	1 65
" " 1865-7,	8	4 00

Greece, 1863,	7	75
Guatemala, 1871,	4	50
" 1875,	4	1 00
" Env. 1875,	4	1 50
Hamburg,	10	50
" Env.,	7	50
" Locals,	16	50
Heligoland, 1867-73,	8	50
" 1875,	6	60
Honduras, 1865,	2	50
Hong Kong, 1862-3,	10	5 00
Hungary, 1871,	6	1 00
Iceland, 1873,	7	1 00
" 1876,	9	1 50
Ionian Isles, 1859	3	2 00
Italy, 1858-63,	8	50
" 1864-7,	9	1 75
" Official, 1874,	8	3 00
Jamaica, 1869-72,	7	1 00
Japan 1872,	4	1 00
Liberia, 1860,	3	1 00
Lubeck, 1859,	5	25
Luxembourg,	10	1 00
Maderia, 1871,	4	25
Mauritius, (Britannia.)		
1856-62,	4	2 50
" Env. 1867-72,	4	2 50
Mexico, 1867,	4	5 00
" 1864,	5	1 00
" 1866,	4	1 50
" 1872,	5	3 50
" 1874,	5	3 50
" Envelopes, 1874,	2	1 00
Montenegro,	7	1 25
Netherlands, 1867,	6	1 00
New Brunswick, 1860,	6	2 50
New Foundland, 1857-60,	4	75
" " 1866-73,	5	35
New South Wales,		
1866-76,	10	4 00
New Zealand, 1873,	6	1 25
Nicaragua,	5	1 00
Norway, 1876,	8	1 00
Nova Scotia, 1860,	6	2 50
Oldenburg, 1862,	5	25
Persia 1876,	5	1 00
Peru, 1867-70,	3	1 00
" unpaid 1874, beauti-		
ful proof impression,		50
Portugal, 1853,	4	2 00
" 1871,	5	30
Portuguese Indies, 1872,	3	40
Prussia, 1850,	5	35
" 1861,	6	20
" 1867,	6	20
" Env. 1856,	3	50
" " 1861,	3	50
Roman States, 1852,	7	50
" " 1867,	7	25
Romania, 1865,	3	10
" 1866,	3	15
" 1873,	7	1 00
Russia, 1857-64,	6	1 00
Salvador, 1867,	4	1 75
" 1874,	4	1 25
Sandwich Isles, 1853,	2	1 00
" " 1864-75,	5	50
" " 1864-75,	7	1 25
Saxony, 1863,	6	10
Schleswig, 1864-5,	7	65
" Holstein,	5	40
Servia, 1866,	5	35
" 1869,	9	1 00
Shanghai, 1865,	6	1 25
" 1865,	8	2 50
South African Rep. 1869-715	1	1 25
Spain, 1860-1,	6	3 50
" 1862,	9	2 00
" 1870,	6	75
" 1872-3,	6	75
" 1874,	8	1 25
" 1876,	7	1 25
" 1854, Official,	4	15
" 1855, "	4	15
St. Thomas & Prince Isl.	6	1 25
Sweden, 1858,	6	1 25
Switzerland, 1862-74,	14	2 00
" Envelopes,	4	35
Turks Island,	3	1 00
Turkey, 1865,	5	25
" 1876,	3	25
" Constantinople,	3	20
Naples, 1861,	8	50
U. S. of Columbia, 1871-4,	4	25
Uruguay, 1866,	5	1 00
Venezuela, 1859,	3	25
Virgin Isles,	5	1 75
Western Aus'ia, 1865-72,	6	1 50

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VOL. III.



1878.

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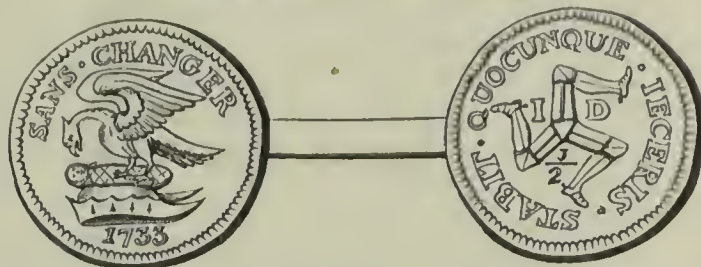
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Isle of Man Halfpenny.



Our earliest notices of the Isle of Man date from the sixth century, when a line of Welch kings ruled. To these the Danes succeeded; then came the Norsemen, the sea kings. The overthrow of Haco of Norway in his invasion of Scotland in 1263 led to the transfer to Alexander III. of Scotland of the sovereignty of the Western Isles—the Hebrides and of Man. On Alexander's death, however, the Manx placed themselves under the protection of Edward I. of England, who bestowed it in perpetuity on Sir John Stanley and his heirs, on condition of presenting to the English sovereign on his coronation a pair of falcons. The Stanley family now held the island under the title of the Kings of Man, just as the Devonshire family were called the Kings of the Peak, until James VII., Earl of Derby, adopted the more modest one of Lord of Man. During the Commonwealth, Man was held by Lord Fairfax, but on the Restoration, it was restored to the Derby family.

In 1733 Man was in the hands of the tenth Earl of Derby, at whose death, in 1735, it passed to the Duke of Athol, husband of Lady Amelia Stanley, a descendant of an early branch, by whom, in 1765, the sovereign rights were sold to the British Government, while the last interest of the Athol House was sold in 1829.

Up to 1270, the arms of Man were a ship with her sails furled, but in that year the present well-known arms of the three legs with the motto, as represented on the reverse side of our illustration, were adopted. The crest on the obverse is that of the Derby family, and is said to have been adopted from the following incident:

On one occasion, as a number of stonecutters were engaged in work, the infant heir of the Derby family was placed in his cot under a neighboring tree. A large eagle marked the child, and, swooping down, carried cot, child, and all away to his eyrie before he could be stopped. Pursuit was at once given, and away on the summit of a steep cliff the cot was found, with the child still in it and noways harmed by its wonderful journey. In memory of this extraordinary deliverance, the eagle, with the cot and the child in it, was adopted as their crest by the family, and hence its appearance on the coin before us.

Coins of the Crusaders.

That great upheaval and outburst of religious enthusiasm constituting what we call the Crusades, forms one of the great landmarks of European

History. To change the figure, it is the link by which ancient and modern society are connected, and the time it covered, forming the transition periods between the darkness of the early ages and the dimness of the mediæval, and between this again and the morning light of the Reformation times, with its great awakening of the human mind. The social and political power of the Crusades is still shown us by the numismatic memorials that survive.

The origin and object of the Crusades are well known. Jerusalem was captured in 611 A. D. by the Persian King Khosra II., when a series of Cufic coins, with Mahommedan legends, issued from the Holy City, replaced the Roman Colonials that had for centuries spoken of Aelia Capitolina. Under certain regulations Christians were allowed to visit the sacred places for the next three hundred years, when the hindrances to their doing so became excessive, and great resentment was felt throughout all Christendom. In 1093 Peter the Hermit visited Jerusalem, and on his return fired the Western world with his descriptions and appeals, so that in 1095 Urban II. and the Council of Clermont proclaimed a religious war for the recovery of the Holy City from the hands of the Moslem Infidel. Kings left their thrones and peasants their farms, bishops their cathedrals, and merchants their stores, to swell the ranks in this holy movement, and Europe poured out the heart's blood of her noblest children and lavished the accumulated wealth of centuries for a pious dream. For a time enthusiasm served the purpose of law, and secured local and temporary successes for the Crusaders, but enthusiasm soon burnt itself out, and the whirlwind march of the Saracens soon obliterated all traces of the Crusaders' power. During the two centuries of their Eastern occupancy, the Crusading warriors had established several Sovereignities and Princedoms. By each of these coins were issued and local independence thus asserted. Many of these have come down to us, and repay a careful study as genuine memorials of one of the greatest, yet strangest, movements in the history of man. The following are lists of the Principalities, their rulers, and their coins:

COUNTY OF EDESSA.

Founded 1097 A. D. Perished about 1140 A. D. *Type*: a warrior standing with helmet in his hand, holding a cross in his right hand; rev. a cross on steps, or a cross with IC XC in the angles; legend BAL Δ OVIN KOMES or KOMBS.

There are also coins of Baldwin II., though none are known of his successors, Josselin I. de Courtenai, or Josselin II.

PRINCEDOM OF ANTIOCH.

Founded 1198. *Types*: Head of St. Peter; bust of Christ, bust of the ruling monarch, etc., etc. The coins are most easily recognized and classified by means of the legends, though occasionally these are very perplexing. The rulers were:

Boemond I., 1098-1111; Tancred (ruled during the captivity of Boemond), 1100, 1111; Boemond II., 1126-1131; Roger (ruled during the minority of B. II.), 1112-1119.

COUNTS OF TRIPOLI.

Bertrand de St. Gillis 1109-1112, Pons 1112-1133, Raimond I. 1133-1151; obv. Legend RAIMONDI COMITIS, and on reverse MONETA, TRIPOLIS. Raimond II. 1151-1187; obv. leg. RAIMVNDUS. COMES; rev. leg. CIVITAS. TRIPOLIS. Raimond III. 1187-1200. obv. leg. RAMOND. COMES. rev. leg. CIVITAS. TRIPOL. Boemond VI. 1251-1274. obv. leg. BOEMONDVVS. COMES; rev. leg. CIVITAS TRIPOLI. Boemond VII. 1274-1287; obv. leg. SEPTIMVS. BOEMONDVVS. COMES. rev. leg. CIVITAS TRIPOLIS SORIE.

KINGS OF JERUSALEM.

Godfrey de Bouillon 1099-1100. Baldwin I. 1100-1118. Baldwin II. 1118-1131. Foneques d'Anjou 1131-1144. Baldwin IV. 1144-1162. Amauri I. 1162-1173. Baldwin IV. 1173-1185. obverse leg. BALDVINVS REX, rev. leg. DE IERVSALEM. Baldwin V. 1183-1185. Guy de Lusignan 1185-1192; obv. leg. REX GVIDO, D rev. leg. E, IERVSALEN. Henry de Champagne, 1192-1197; obv. leg. COMES HENRICVS rev. leg. PVGES D'ACCON. (This legend seems to represent *pugesia de Accone*, that is d'Acre;). Amaury III. 1197-1205; obv. leg. AMALRICOS RE *or* REX; rev. leg. DE IERVSALEM. Maria de Lusignan 1205-1210. Jean de Brienne 1210-1237; obv. leg. IOHANNES REX; rev. leg. DE IERVSALEM.

Our space we find allows only to give the names of the remaining chieftains;

Seignurs of Sidon, of Beyrout, of Neopatras, of Roumania, of Corfu, of Ithaca and Cephalonia.

Kings of Cyprus, of Achaier, of Lesser Armenia.

Prince of Tyre.

Duke of Athens.

Courts of Campobasso.

Coins of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Zonzodari, 1720, slightly altered the usual devices, placing on the reverses a rose branch, either in imitation of the coins of the Grand Duke of Tuscany or because this formed his own Arms.

Manuel de Villhena, 1722, adopted a monetary system of considerable regularity. His issues are very numerous in the three metals, but their artistic merits are very poor. On the obverse is a bust to right, with name, and on the reverse are two shields, one of the Arms of the order, the other of his own, under a crown, with legend of title and date. The gold coins of Villhena were pieces of 1, 2, 4, 6 and 12 sequins value, all except the 1 sequin piece, bear the bust and arms of the Grand Master. The coins of silver, whose designs nearly resembled those of the gold, were of the value of 1, 2, 4, 6 and 12 tarins and 2 crowns, while the coins of copper were of 5 and 10 grains.

We have no coins of Raymond Despuyg, 1736, except in silver and copper. These resemble those of Vilhena, with the exception of a slight difference on the reverses of the 1 and 2 crowns, and of the 4 and 12 tarins; these having, along with the crowned arms, the date and value, but no other lettering. Despuyg issued some copper pieces, of face value of 6 tarins, having the head of the Baptist in a dish, with the legend *PRO VERITATE*, without any indication of value. The style of these is that of the 4 tarin of Zonzodari.

The money issued by Emanuel Pinto, 1741, has no indication of its value. It consisted of gold pieces of 5, 10 and 20 crowns; of silver pieces of 2 and 4 tarins, and of 1 and 2 crowns. Except the tarins, which have only a shield with five crosses, Pinto's bust is on them all. A ducal crown surmounts the shield, while a baron's coronet is on the 2 tarin piece, which bears the Maltese cross, with a smaller one in each angle. Later in his rule, Pinto placed a closed crown above his arms, and issued silver pieces for 30 tarins, worth 2 Maltese crowns and 6 tarins, and others of 15 tarins, worth 1 Maltese crown and 3 tarins. These pieces do not bear the Grand Master's bust, but simply the crowned and quartered shield on the obverse, and on the reverse the standing figure of the Baptist, holding the banner of the order, with the new legend *NON SVR-REXIT MAJOR*. The value of these is shown by the Roman figures in the exergue, *T XXX* or *T XV*. Pinto also issued a copper coin of 20 grains.

As we have not, of Ximenez de Texada, 1773, Pinto's successor, either coins of 15 or 30 tarins value, or any copper coins, we presume that none of such were issued. We have, however, silver pieces of 1 and 2 tarins and 1 and 2 crowns, and gold pieces of 10 and 20 crowns or sequins. This latter coin has, on the obverse, a bust of the Grand Master to right, with name and date in the exergue, and on the reverse a crowned shield of the arms of the order over a Maltese cross, with *M. H. HOSPITALIS ET SANCTI SERV.*, while the value *s. 20* is divided by the crown.

The gold coins of Emanuel de Rohan, 1775, resembled those of France in weight and design. They were called the half, the one and the double Louis, the latter being worth 20 crowns. The obverse of these pieces bore the bust and name of De Rohan, and the reverse two oval shields, accolated, the one with the arms of the order, the other with those of De Rohan, surmounted by a crown. This design is identical with that on the gold coins of Louis XV. and XVI., where the shields bear the arms of France and of Navarre. The letter *s* accompanying the figures shows the number of crowns for which each piece was current.

The silver pieces were the *once*, of 30 tarins, the *half-once*, of 15 tarins, and the *crown*, of 12 tarins. There were also pieces of 1, 2, 4 and 6 tarins, or the *half crown*. The *once* had, on its obverse, De Rohan's bust, and on the reverse a shield, quartered by the Arms of the order and of De Rohan, surmounted by a crown, with legend similar to that on the gold coins. On the crowns and double crowns the reverse carried simply the shield of the Arms of the order, resting on a Maltese cross and

encircled by laurel. The pieces of 4 and 6 tarins had on the one side a quartered shield, and those of 1 and 2 tarins on the obverse simply De Rohan's shield of Arms, and on the reverse a Maltese cross, with the years of the date in the angles. The pieces of copper were current only in Malta, and always bore a fictitious value. Of these the chief was the 1 Tarin, having on the obverse a bust on a crowned shield, with r 1 for value, and on the reverse two hands joined or the Baptist's head, with the legend NEMINEM CONVITIATIS. The other values are marked X for 10 Grains, or a half tarin, v for 5 Grains, p. xv. for 15 piccioli, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ Grains, and G. 1 for 1 Grain.

The melancholy honor of having been the last Grand Master belongs to Ferdinand de Hompesch, 1797, Bailiff of Brandenburg and Austrian Minister at Malta. The French Revolution had inflicted terrible loss upon the Knights. On September 19, 1792, the Legislative Assembly in Paris had suppressed the order in France, and confiscated to the State all its property. The last hour had sounded, when the Fates willed that an incomparable nullity should become Grand Master. Hompesch was elected because, as an Austrian, it was hoped he could effectually resist the threatened advances of France. He showed himself, however, inconceivably unfit for his position, and when, on May 2, 1798, the French fleet, under Admiral Brueys, approached Malta, was utterly incredulous. Hompesch made a show of resistance, but soon surrendered, and on June 12, Napoleon, then on his way to Egypt, entered Valetta in triumph, and in the name of the French Republic, took possession of all the property of the order. Within three days the Knights quitted the island,* and assembled at Trieste.

Under De Rohan, Paul I. of Russia had been declared Protector of the order. The Court of Vienna soon required Hompesch to resign his position, when Paul assumed the title of Grand Master. He now proposed to establish a Russian Priory and a number of Commanderies. The European sovereigns, however, gave him no encouragement. His death, in 1801, arrested his plans, and as his successor, Alexander I., did not share his views, the whole project fell to the ground. On the death of Paul, Pope Pius VII. appointed Jean de Tomassi Grand Master. Efforts were now made to recover Malta from Britain, but not succeeding, Tomassi retired to Catania in Sicily, where he died in 1805. On his death the Knights declared their number too few to justify the election of a Grand Master, and chose Guevara Suardo as Lieutenant, and, on his death, in 1814, Giovanni Centelles. In 1827 the third of these Lieutenants, Antonio Busca, received permission from Pope Leo XII. to remove to the States of the Church. Ferrara, therefore, became the home

* Malta did not remain long in the hands of the French. Napoleon having left in it a garrison under General Vaubois, proceeded to Egypt. Shortly afterwards Nelson, returning victorious from the battle of Aboukir, blockaded the island, and, after two years, Vaubois surrendered on September 9, 1800. Since that date Malta has remained of this, in the hands of the British.

of the Knights. On the death of Busca, in 1834, this was removed to Rome, where it is at present.

Hompesch issued silver pieces of 15 and 30 Tarins value, having on the obverse his bust (facing left) and name; on the reverse a quartered shield covers the body of a crowned two-headed eagle, which has a Maltese cross in each beak; with continuation of title, date and value. Perhaps, as a German, he used this eagle to show his nationality, an act not very courteous to Paul of Russia, the Protector of the order, or else we must regard the eagle as a coarse imitation of that of Russia.

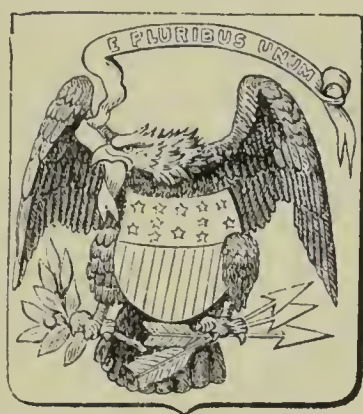
The coins of the Order, of course, end with the issues of Hompesch. During Nelson's blockade of Malta, however, General Vanbois found it necessary to issue two siege pieces, which possess an historical interest in this connection. One of these was an oblong piece of gold, having on one side the figures 26 17 3 5 1 in three lines, meaning number of order for the issue, 26; value, 17 crowns, 3 carlins and 5 grains; while 1 denotes the workman. On the reverse is a sunk oval countermark of a small lion. The other piece is an oblong piece of silver, with figures 18, number of the order; value, 3 crowns, 5 carlins and 18 grains, with L. as the workman's mark; the countermark on the reverse is also a sunk lion, supposed to represent the courage shown by the garrison in their resistance to the British. A few small pieces of copper have lately been issued by the British for Malta, but the consideration of these does not belong to our present article.

Nickel and Bronze U. S. Coins.

The old-fashioned solid cents, with which our country commenced its issues of copper coins, continued to appear annually from 1793 down to 1857. This series is unbroken with the solitary exception of 1815, during which year there was no copper in the mint from which to make the cents and consequently, there were no cents issued. Toward the close of this period, however, the propriety of finding some substitute more convenient for the public and less costly to the Government than a piece of copper weighing one pennyweight and 16 grains (the original weight, 1794-5, had been 208 grains), became so obvious that, after many experiments, a composition was adopted of 88 per cent. of copper and 12 per cent. of nickel, while it was ordered that the weight of the cent should be reduced to 72 grains. In consequence of these changes, there was issued in 1856 a pattern cent of this weight and metal, having on the obverse an eagle flying to left with legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and date 1856 in the exergue, while on the reverse there is ONE CENT in the centre of a field formed by two branches of tobacco. Though the cent of this date is properly only a pattern, yet a number were placed in circulation. As the first of our new series of cents, it has naturally come to be in great demand and consequently is rather rare. The amount of copper in the alloy gives the coin a slightly golden tinge, a circumstance that has led to

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Vol. III.

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a popular notion that a certain amount of gold was inadvertently mixed with the metal when in a molten state.

In 1857 the last issue of the old copper cent took place, while a nickel cent similar to the Pattern of 1856 was also issued. This design was also used in 1858, but was abandoned in 1859 for one having on the obverse an Indian's head with coronet of feathers having LIBERTY on the band, and legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA with date in the exergue, and reverse, a laurel wreath enclosing the words ONE CENT. In 1860 the cent bore obverse as before, but on the reverse an oak wreath with small shield at the top, encloses the value ONE CENT. Down to the present time the mint authorities have continued to use this design without change, though late in 1864 the metal was changed from nickel alloy to the present bronze, while the weight was also greatly reduced.

TWO CENT BRONZE PIECE.

The same year that witnessed the substitution of bronze for nickel in the metal of the one cent piece, 1864, was marked by the issue of a very pretty and tasteful Two cent bronze coin. As these coins are still in every one's hand we need not occupy our space in describing them, and simply remind our readers that in April, 1873, their farther issue was prohibited by Act of Congress. Very few of that year's date, consequently, are in circulation.

NICKEL COINS; THREE CENT PIECE.

In 1865 a nickel Three cent coin was issued by the Government. On the obverse is a head of Liberty, and on the reverse in centre of the field the value is denoted by III. This coin is still issued every year, with design unchanged. It is not very popular, as owing to its size and general color it is not unfrequently mistaken for the silver dime.

FIVE CENT PIECE.

In 1865 a Pattern five cent nickel coin was issued, having on the obverse a large 5, surrounded by thirteen stars that were separated from each other by rays. In 1866 this design was used for a regular issue. During the early part of 1867 the design was still used by the mint, but during the year a very large second issue took place, when the rays were omitted, an omission that has marked the coin ever since. This piece is still issued and is deservedly popular.

Milan.

Territorial changes often cause great trouble to the unfortunate numismatist. Free and self-governing States and Principalities that had in their own right issued money, become swallowed up by some powerful neighbor, and the only evidence that such communities ever existed is perhaps to be found in some faint reference to them on the coins of their conqueror. Or perhaps provinces that had for long formed part of some great empire revolt, and after a season of struggle become independent

kingdoms and take their place among the family of nations—a change necessarily bringing into existence some new coin series. And so the numismatist must follow the developments of history, that he may know what powers were at some particular period sovereign and what were subordinate.

Milan is a notable instance of this changeableness, having alternated greatly between being a free State and a subject province. Its antiquity is very great. It was an important city of the Gauls nearly three hundred years B. C. Conquered by Rome, it became after a time possessed of the imperial franchise, so that its children ranked as citizens of Rome. After the division of the Empire, Maximianus made it for a season the capital of the Western World. In 452, A. D., Attila with his Huns captured it, and in 539 the Goths took possession of it. The Longobardi or Lombards come next in their march of conquest. Under them, Milan, along with Genoa, Benevento and Lucca, became the seat of a mint. The coins now issued resembled the imperial types. In 752 Pepin of France assailed the Lombards, but his son, Charlemagne, on the fatal field of Pavia, in 756, annihilated their power, so that the Lombard Kingdom went down forever.

Charlemagne made Milan one of his six Italian mints—Milan, Pavia, Treviso, Lucca, Pisa and Ravenna. Of Charlemagne we have many coins with such devices as these: *Obv.*: a small cross in the centre of the field, and around this as a legend, CARLVS REX FR; *rev.*: the king's monogram in the centre, with MEDIOL for MEDIOLANUM, the Latin name of Milan, for legend. Of Louis I., or Le Debonnaire, we have coins thus: *Obv.*: the king's head laureated to right with legend, II LUDOVICVS IMP AVG; *rev.*: a church or temple with small cross filling the doorway, and legend, MEDIOLANVM, with a small cross above the church. Many Milanese coins have come down to us from this era of the Carlovingian monarchs, none of them at all noteworthy save for their historical interest. On many of the early Italian rulers, indeed, the legend on the reverse is simply XRISTIANA RELIGIO; all such money belongs to Milan, notwithstanding the absence of its name. In 961 the great German Emperor Otto became head of the Roman Empire, when the title duke was used to denote the different fiefdoms that ruled its different provinces or districts. During the great feud between the Guelphs and the Ghibellines, Milan fell, in 1330, into the hands of the Ghibelline Visconti, by whom it was eventually made the capital of Lombardy itself. In the beginning of the sixteenth century Milan passed from French control to that of Spain. The obverses of the coins now issued all bore the heads of the ruling Spanish monarch. On a quarter real of 1579 we find the king's head to right with legend, RII REX HISPAN, etc., continued on the reverse, MEDIOLANA DVX, with a crowned shield bearing quarterly the arms of Tyrol, an eagle displayed, and those of Visconti Duke of Milan, a dragon swallowing a child—a peculiarity of the Spanish occupancy being, that the reverse of the coins was filled by the shield

of Milanese arms, while during that of Austria there appeared above these the arms of Austria on a shield of pretence. On a crown of 1588 we have a bust of the king to right in armor, with legend, PHILIPPVS. REX. HISPANIARVM, with date divided by the figure, and on the reverse the crowned shield with arms as before, and legend, DVX MEDIO . . LANI. etc. In 1706, on the death of Charles IV., last Duke of Gonzaga the Emperor Charles VI. took possession of Mantua and claimed it as a fief of the Empire. The Emperor thus came to bear the title of Duke of Mediolanum and Mantua. On a crown of Joseph II., of Austria, we have, obverse, filleted head to right, with legend, JOSEPH II D. G. IMP S. AUG G. II ET B REX A. A., while the reverse is seen in our illustration.



MILANESE CROWN OF THE EMPEROR JOSEPH II.

During the wonderful Italian campaigns of Napoleon Buonaparte, Milan fell into the hands of the French, by whom it was formed with the territory around into the Italian Kingdom. The coins that were now issued, consisting of the *Lire*, *Soldi* and *Centesimi*, bore on the obverse, Napoleon's head to right, with legend, NAPOLEONE IMPERATORE E RE, with date below the neck, and on the reverse a full shield with the Iron crown in the centre.



ARMS OF NAPOLEON'S KINGDOM OF ITALY, 1810.

On the fall of Napoleon the Austrians regained possession. The Emperor continued Napoleon's Order of the Iron Crown and became Grand Master of the Order. In 1815 the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom was

formed, the coins then issued having on the obverse the head, with name and titles, of the Austrian Emperor, and on the reverse the arms of Milan and Venice quarterly, with a shield of pretense charged with the Arms of Bohemia, Austria, and Lorraine. These coins continued to be



QUARTER LIRA LOMBARDO-VENE-
TIAN KINGDOM.



HALF LIRA, LOMBARDY.

issued till 1859, when, by the treaty of Villafranca, Lombardy was ceded by Austria to Piedmont, and the Austrian coinage ceased, the issues of Victor Emanuel becoming current.

Russian Beard Money.

Among the miscellaneous efforts and enactments of Peter the Great to promote the civilization of the Russians, and at the same time to raise a little money, was an order requiring the removal of all *beards*. To secure compliance he imposed on such as preferred to continue their beards an annual penalty or tax of 60 roubles on persons of any and every rank or condition, while merchants and dealers should pay 100 roubles. For those who preferred to pay the tax, silver tickets or badges were prepared of the size of a twenty copeck silver piece, and having on the obverse a Russian Eagle, with date 1705, and on the reverse a nose and month having a monstache and beard, with the legend, *Tax paid*. These curious badges are now very rare. A second issue bears date 1725, and consists of copper pieces of two varieties; one of these resembles the silver issue, having frequently a Russian eagle as a countermark, probably showing that it was serving a second time. The other variety is as large as a rouble, and has nothing on its surface except the inscription on one side, *Beard Tax paid*, 1725, while on the edge are the words, *The beard is a useless trouble*.

Auction Sales.

There will be three auction sales of coins this month: one by our publishers on the 9th and 10th, comprising a very full line of American Silver (including the 1794 and 1855 dollars), a full line of halves, besides quarters, dimes and half dimes; among these may be mentioned the very rare 1823 quarters and many scarce dimes. There are also a few very rare Colonials and some standard Numismatic Works. Catalogues will be sent to all subscribers, who we think it will pay to give it their attention.

The Iturbide Dollars.



The great uprising of the American Colonies against Spain may be dated from the year 1810, when Hidalgo, a Mexican peasant, raised the standard of revolt. Among the royalist generals was one named Don Augustin de Iturbide, son of a Biscayan noble, and of a rich creole, and himself born in 1784 in Valladolid in Mexico. Don Augustin's measures against the insurgents were so successful, that he subsequently became commander-in-chief of the Spanish army. Though a royalist, the general was at the same time a Mexican and a patriot, and finding by the year 1821, that the Spanish government would not grant to Mexico a separate constitution, Don Augustin withdrew from the Spanish ranks, and joined the Revolutionists. This movement very materially contributed to the success of the revolution. In recognition of his services, the Mexicans in May, 1822, elected Don Augustin their Emperor, and declared the crown to be hereditary in his family. The reign of the new Emperor, however, was so full of trouble, that in March 20th, 1823, he abdicated the throne, when the Congress voted him a pension of 25,000 piastres on condition of his living in Italy. Iturbide now retired to Leghorn, but unhappily by the urgent entreaties of his many partisans in Mexico, was induced to return in 1824 to seek to recover the throne. Shortly after the return he was taken prisoner and shot on July 19th of that year.

Notwithstanding this serious breach of faith, the Mexican Congress made some provision for his family. His son was adopted by the late Emperor Maximilian as his heir, but the overthrow of this Empire has taken away his last chance of a throne.

Answers to Correspondents.

H. M. (Pittsburg.) Wishes an account of all the varieties of the *St. Patrick's Pence* and the *Voce Populi* Halfpennies.

We give in reply a list of such as have come under our own eye :

ST. PATRICK'S PENCE—*Farthing*.

1. Obv. king's crown just reaches the R of REX ; no ground under the

king or harp. Rev. top of the crozier touches the steeple; large F, RE and small LO in FLOREAT.

2. Obv. FLOREAT has a broken E; very large o, and the remaining letters small. Rev. nothing noticeable.

3. Obv. letters all large and uniform in size; those in FLOREAT close together, those in REX wide apart; front of the harp touches the letters LORE; space between the king's crown and REX; no ground. Rev. crozier points to E; space between the crozier and the steeple, and between QUIESCAT and PLEBS.

4. Obv. small F; belly of harp figure is between the L and the o; small crown on king; no ground. Rev. crozier points between L and E; the legend seems to be but one word.

5. Obv. F and L small; o and E large; narrow harp; head of harp recedes from legend; ground; milled. Rev. crozier, steeple and E all nearly touch each other; a dot after s.

6. Obv. small planchet; letters all small; belly of harp figure opposite o; no ground. Rev. crozier points to E; top of steeple opposite s; no final dot.

Halfpenny.

1. Obv. a large crown divides FLORE and AT; king's head (a brass plug) between the AT and REX; head on harp touches FLO; no ground. Rev. GR large size filling the space between the mitre and the crozier; EX much smaller and on a lower level.

2. Obv. a large crown of brass divides FLORE and AT. Rev. letters all on the same curve.

3. Obv. same as last. Rev. ECCE large letters; G very large; REX small and on a different curve from the G.

VOCE POPULI HALFPENNIES.

1. Obv. bow touches v, hair touches oce; P in front of face. Rev. two rosettes behind harp; large 7 in date touching the line; small 6; both sides milled.

2. Obv. small planchet; space between voce and head; oval, handsome face, with high pointed wreath. Rev. nothing behind harp; small date; no milling.

3. Obv. ugly flattened features with projecting lower face. Rev. two rosettes behind harp; date figures all the same size.

4. Obv. same as last. Rev. two very small stars behind the harp.


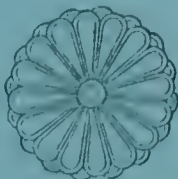
5. Obv. head not so flat; wreath high; features not so projecting. Rev. nothing behind the harp which runs up from the 6 and ends between the A and a final dot; 1 and 6 touch the line; wings of harp figure parallel and base line.

[*End of Volume III.*]

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JAPAN.





GOVERNMENT—Empire. AREA—166,500 square miles. POPULATION—31,866,380. CAPITALS—Tokio, formerly called Yedo, with 800,000 inhabitants. Yedo, with 780,821 inhabitants. Taikio, formerly called Kioto, with 300,000 inhabitants. MIKADO MUTSUHITO succeeded 13th February, 1867.
STANDARD COIN—1 yen, (1 dollar) = 100 tempos or sens, = 10,000 mon or sepei.


1871 ISSUE.

	1 T. BLUE.	2 T. VERMILION.	3 T. GREEN.
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1872 ISSUE.

	1 T. BLUE.	2 T. VERMILION.	3 T. GREEN.
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1873-4 ISSUE.

4 S. BROWN.		Similar designs. 2 S. RED.	4 S. RED.	6 S. BROWN.	Similar to last. 10 S. GREEN.	20 S. VIOLET.	50 S. BROWN.
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1874-5.

Same as last. 4 S. SLATE.	1 S. BROWN.	2 S. YELLOW.	4 S. GREEN.	6 S. ORANGE.		Similar to last. 15 S. LILAC.	40 S. CARMINE.
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LACOS.

GOVERNMENT—British Colony since 1861. AREA—5,000 square miles. POPULATION—62,021.
STANDARD COIN—Same as in Great Britain.

1874 ISSUE.

1 P. LILAC.		3 P. BROWN.	4 P. ROSE.	6 P. GREEN.	1 lb. ORANGE.
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The above *fac-simile* of the International Stamp Album although reduced to one quarter the size, gives a fair idea of the appearance of this new album. The pictures illustrating the designs of every series, make the inserting of the stamps in their proper places so plain, that the youngest child can not possibly make a mistake. *It contains a space for every stamp* including some series which have been announced, but not yet issued, such as Finland, Phillippine Islands &c., ample space for new issues, and is printed, even the cheap editions, on the heaviest paper.

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JEREMIAH COLBURN,

18 SOMERSET ST., BOSTON, MASS.

The following notice of the publication is from the *Boston Evening Transcript*:

The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS is one of those publications that indicate how, with all the bustle, utilitarianism, and intense devotion to the practical present, characteristic of this age and country, some are to be found with taste and zeal, to look after the things which concern history and æsthetics, and keep up the annals even in departments the rushing public leave behind as of no account. The handsome January number is another evidence of the care of the Committee of Publication, who have filled it with the curious and entertaining matter, the result of correspondence and research; winding up their own sober labors with a bit of humor after the brief jotting fashion. To all who care for medals, coins, and much else that relates to archaeological investigation, the advice is—do as the disinterested editors themselves do—subscribe for this serial and pay (\$2 a year) in advance.